



# ***Daily Report***

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# **Sub-Saharan Africa**

FBIS-AFR-92-001  
Thursday  
2 January 1992

# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

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2 January 1992

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## Central African Republic

### Kolingba Issues Warning on National Debate

LD0101112492 Paris Radio France International  
in French 0630 GMT 1 Jan 92

[Text] In the Central African Republic, General Kolingba used his New Year message to announce a meeting that will take place in a few days between mediator Alphonse Blague and representatives of the political forces. He repeated, however, that there was no question of organizing a sovereign national conference. Should the consultations get off track, General Kolingba sounded threatening:

[Begin Kolingba recording] If there is chaos before the great national debate, I will immediately suspend the work and call early elections, as the Constitution allows me to do. I can also resort to presidential elections, if the situation demands. The elections will take place in total openness and in the presence of foreign observers. Once the people have made their choice, those they have elected will enjoy an undisputed legitimacy and will be able to restart the work of the national debate and decide in a sovereign way on the necessary reforms. [end recording]

## Chad

### Fighting Breaks Out in Lake Province 31 Dec

#### Deby New Year's Message Issued

AB3112223091 Ndjamen Radiodiffusion Nationale Tchadienne in French 2130 GMT 31 Dec 91

[New Year Message by Chadian Head of State Idriss Deby in Ndjamen on 31 December—live or recorded]

[Excerpts] Fellow Chadians: We are going through the last hours of 1991. If we consider it to have been a good year, let us adopt the same behavior so that 1992 will be the same. If we consider it to be a bad year, let us make efforts to prepare ourselves to rectify what went wrong. In my humble opinion, 1991 was a year of preparation. Therefore, it cannot but bring satisfaction for all our expectations. The year 1992 should produce [words indistinct] but it will certainly demand from us a lot of effort and know-how.

Fellow Chadians, a few weeks ago we took stock of the first year of the Patriotic Salvation Movement's [MPS] management, especially in the first year that the process of democratization began. It is therefore not necessary to dwell on it a second time. But since the traditional New Year message affords us the opportunity, let us take this

opportunity to recall the major stages of the past year so that we can be better mobilized for the year that is going to begin.

In 1991, our march toward democracy was pursued in accordance with the timetable outlined, despite the difficulties inherent in the postwar situation with its administrative red tape, its military problems, and its economic shortcomings. The relative calm that we have enjoyed up to now is the very result of the fact that we were able to maintain our direction and our timetable without [words indistinct] important achievement, because, as I often say, democracy is not only the confrontation of ideas; it is a mode of life governed by rules and discipline of each and his group. [passage omitted].

Fellow Chadians, the country's march toward democracy is very important. We shall certainly succeed in carrying out this project without wrangling; we need not detest one another because of political differences. Democracy does not mean war. It is to avoid war that we are seeking democracy. It is therefore unnecessary to overcharge the atmosphere with anticipated struggles. The MPS, for its part, does not see this phase from the viewpoint of conflict. I hope all Chadians will make an effort to transcend their feelings to ensure that the transitional period takes place in a calm atmosphere of understanding and peace.

I have to inform you, however, that on the last day of this year, this very morning, we experienced an aggression from the Lake Chad region. The Chadian National Army is currently coping with this situation. The Army's reaction is to ensure peace and also to protect the ongoing democratic process. We should continue to see the future with the same hope.

Fellow Chadians, for many years at this time our minds were dominated by results of our agricultural output. Luckily, this year, thanks to a favorable rainfall, we had a good harvest, estimated at 800,000 tons of cereal and more than 200,000 tons of cotton. Of course, the harvest was good, but that does not mean that the country has overcome all its economic difficulties. On the contrary, we are going through a very alarming period, for because of political events, the year was marked both by too many expenses and too little revenue. This is valid for both the commercial and the public sectors. [passage omitted]

Because of the scope of our needs, the government will be obliged to proceed by order of priority. For the moment, our attention is concentrated on the lot of teachers. This body of workers, whose usefulness needs no explanation, has not enjoyed any social improvements since independence. Agreeing to their grievances, we took into consideration the fall that has occurred in



their living standards. By seeking to rectify this situation, the government hopes to contribute to improving the quality of education in Chad.

At the same time, we are not losing sight of the need to reinforce security. We note presently that calm has returned to the country. The training and reinforcement in the numbers in the gendarmerie, which continues in Ndjamena and other parts of the country, will enable us to consolidate security. The reorganization of the national Army will then complete this arrangement.

Fellow Chadians, in the political, military, administrative, or economic fields, great challenges await us. We should, above all, remain calm and avoid becoming discouraged. Our difficulties are great, but our hopes are not any less. Because we believe in our set goals, our expectations should dictate to us efforts by which they can be accomplished—physical, economic, intellectual, and especially moral efforts. The ideal we are pursuing is a lofty one; let us rise to live up to it and to accomplish it.

Fellow Chadians, on the occasion of the new year, I pray that God will give us the strength and wisdom to accomplish in peace and understanding the political program we have set for ourselves. It is my wish that 1992 will bring well being and good health to each family. For all Chadians, I hope that 1992 will (?reinforce) the sentiment of love for one's neighbor, love for clan, and love for the fatherland.

Long Live Chad!

### Troops Sent To Quell Fighting

*LD0101101392 Paris Radio France International in French 0630 GMT 1 Jan 92*

[Excerpts] There has been an attack on Chad. There was fresh fighting yesterday morning in the Lake province in the west of the country. [passage omitted]

Who is attacking? Sorsten Ngargoune has been collecting details on the spot in Ndjamena.

[Begin Ngargoune recording] Diplomatic and military sources in the Chadian capital are talking about pro-Habre troops, but give no further details. There has been unusual amount of ferment in the military garrisons of Ndjamena for several days. Toyotas have reappeared. Yesterday afternoon, for example, just before speaking to the nation, head of state Idriss Deby met with the French ambassador to Chad and gave him the news. We have learned that Chad immediately sent several hundred Chadian National Army troops to the combat area as reinforcements.

There is very little news from the enemy side. According to the latest information, the Chadian National Army is apparently in control of the situation. Sorsten Ngargoune, Ndjamena, Radio France International. [end recording]

As an indication of the seriousness of the situation in western Chad, the leg of the Paris-Cape Town motor rally which was to have passed through the western sector of Chad was canceled yesterday. Several hundred Chad soldiers have been assigned to guard the convoy accompanying the Paris-Cape Town motor rally. The French Air Force, the Epervier force, also has been put on alert.

### Former President Denies Involvement

*LD0101150692 Paris Radio France International in French 1230 GMT 1 Jan 92*

[Excerpts] [Begin Chadian President Idriss Deby recording] [Words indistinct] We have been the victim of an aggression near the Lake Chad area. The Chadian National Army is currently confronting this situation to protect the current democratic process and to maintain peace. We can continue to look at the future with the same hope. At the same time, we should not forget the need for security. [end recording]

[Announcer] This is the new year's message—less reassuring, though—which the Chadian president read yesterday evening on national television. [passage omitted]

As you were saying, Caroline [second announcer] the region in which the offensive is taking place also is the stronghold of another former Chadian president, Goukhouni Oueddei. You contacted him in Tripoli, where he is currently living, and Goukhouni Oueddei absolutely denies any involvement.

[Begin recording] [Oueddei] According to information gathered here and there, especially from people coming from Niger and Chad and from the press, etc., it has been established that the men who organized themselves to launch this offensive are the men who withdrew to Diffa during Hissein Habre's escape. There are approximately 1,500 men. The situation is not too good for the government.

[Announcer Caroline Dumet] Has it also been reported that they are Toubou officers, who have links to the Libyan Army?

[Oueddei] Not at all. This is not true. I categorically deny any involvement of Toubou officers or Libyans in this affair. But, it is obvious that there could be supporters among the [Toubou] population. The problem of affinity is still there. These are men close to Hissein Habre, who withdrew during his escape. In any case, my position is clear: I will never ally myself with Hissein Habre.

[Dumet] Do you think it is serious, that it is possibly a renewed offensive by Hissein Habre?

[Oueddei] I think one should not underestimate this offensive. It might change the situation. I am worried. [end recording]

**Communique—'Criminal Aggression' Stopped**

*AB0101202592 Ndjamenia Radiodiffusion Nationale Tchadienne in French 1900 GMT 1 Jan 92*

[Government communique; date, place not given—read by announcer]

[Text] Here is a communique that has just reached our newsdesk:

There was a criminal aggression by small armed groups on the positions of the Chadian National Armed Forces in the Lake Chad region. The reaction of the National Army stopped this attack, which was aimed at tarnishing the image of Chad at the time when it is hosting the Paris-Cape car rally.

The government would like to inform the national and international public that all the necessary steps have been taken to enable the competition to take place under the best conditions. Furthermore, it reaffirms its determination to fight any maneuvers, whatever their origin, aimed at stopping the ongoing democratic process, and plunging the country into the nightmare that it wants to forget.

**'Main Town' Falls to Rebels**

*AB0201124092 Paris AFP in French 1219 GMT 2 Jan 92*

[Text] Libreville, 2 Jan (AFP)—According to reports reaching here late this morning, Bol, the main town on Lake Chad located at a little over 100 km from Ndjamenia, fell to the rebels last night. According to the same sources, a Presidential Guard contingent, estimated at 1,500 men, was dispatched to the battlefield last night to try to contain the rebels.

**Rebels Reportedly Control Liwa**

*AB0201130092 Paris AFP in English 1246 GMT 2 Jan 92*

[Excerpt] Libreville, Jan 2 (AFP)—[passage omitted] Meanwhile government workers who fled the fighting around Bol arrived in the Chadian capital Ndjamenia early on Thursday [2 January], saying the small town of Liwa, northwest of Bol, had also fallen to the rebels. [passage omitted]

**Zaire**

**Mobutu Urges Elections 'As Soon As Possible'**

*AB0101154092 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1230 GMT 1 Jan 92*

[Text] President Mobutu has presented his New Year wishes to the nation. The Zairian head of state recommended a serious approach in managing public property. He especially stressed the need to organize elections as soon as possible. This, he said, will make it possible to sign the death certificate of the Second Republic and the birth certificate of the Third Republic in 1992. From Kinshasa, here is a report by Kamanda Wa Kamanda:

[Kamanda Wa Kamanda] In order to come out of the (?crisis), Marshal Mobutu reiterated the call in his address to the nation for rapid elections. This implies a relatively short lifespan for the national conference, which has really just started after a deadlock of over four months. According to the Zairian head of state, this forum should only draft a (?constitutional) framework to lead the country into the Third Republic. The president is thus calling again for a mere constitutional conference which all progressive forces had already rejected. So this means there should be no large scale revelations and accusations or any debates on the present status of President Mobutu, whose mandate expired on 5 December 1991; there should be no transitional government despite [words indistinct] radical opposition.

Meanwhile, the opposition seems to have the upperhand within the national conference, a situation which the Zairian head of state certainly does not like because this indicates his political death. He has, therefore, reportedly set the date for elections in April 1992, strengthened as he is by Prime Minister Nguz A Karl-I-Bond who shares his views on elections. Nguz A Karl-I-Bond is said to have renounced his ambition to contest the presidential election in order to ensure Mobutu's continued stay in power until the year 2000, which the local press describes as a diabolical pact. And observers note that the financial difficulties confronting the country and the general insecurity are not conducive for the holding of smooth elections before three years, a period needed to organize a census under international supervision and to secure the necessary material resources. In any case the opposition does not want this, especially as territorial administration is under the full control of the men in power.

## Kenya

**Moi Says Coming Transport Strike 'Illegal'**

*EA3112222091 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 31 Dec 91*

[Excerpts] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi today observed that unity has been the cornerstone of the country's development and told wananchi [citizens] to safeguard it, especially now that the country was bracing itself for multiparty politics. President Moi noted that some of the emerging political parties were mere tribal organizations which did not reflect the wishes of Kenyans and which only brought disunity in the country. President Moi said he had consistently preached peace and unity in the country, because he firmly believed that both were the bases for our national development.

The president was addressing hundreds of wananchi at State House, Nakuru, during festivities to mark the end of 1991. President Moi said that in the 28 years of independence, Kenya had achieved a high rate of development, and the government could reasonably say that it had attained the goals set at independence. President Moi said that those goals were the elimination of poverty, disease, illiteracy, and enjoyment of the various freedoms under a democratic government. President Moi said Kenyans should be grateful to God for the achievements, adding that there was even greater need now for wananchi to consolidate their development efforts. The president noted that development efforts in a country can be eroded by the irresponsible activities of its wananchi. He said it was especially ridiculous for matatus [minibuses] in the country to declare that they will go on a nationwide strike on the 5th and 6th of next month. The president pointed out that matatus were an economic and not political enterprise and should therefore not engage in activities like a strike to give misplaced support to an irrelevant issue. President Moi told matatu operators not to go on strike noting that the government will revoke the license of anyone who participates in that illegal strike. He told them to always put the welfare of wananchi before selfish interests, noting that any organizations that do not reflect or contribute to the welfare of wananchi will not be allowed by the government to operate. President Moi said that the country needed patriotic people who were ready and willing to assist one another in a spirit of being mindful of other people's welfare. [passage omitted]

President Moi thanked Kenyans for their support not only in 1991 but also in all the time that he has been leading the country. He assured wananchi that he would continue giving the country selfless service as he has always done in the past. President Moi exhorted Kenyans to re-dedicate themselves to the service of the country and to love one another in the spirit of peace, love and unity. President Moi said it was the duty of all patriotic wananchi to identify themselves with the government and to give it support to enable it to give the best service. President Moi especially told civil servants

to support the government and the ruling party, KANU, [Kenya African National Union] noting that they should not remain neutral. President Moi reminded civil servants that they were serving in a KANU government and everything that they do must conform with KANU policies. President Moi further reminded civil servants that they were charged with the implementation of development projects in the country and told them to ensure that all programs initiated were completed successfully. He further told them that it was their duty to ensure that all finances set aside for development projects were utilized for their intended purposes. President Moi advised wananchi to be wary of the emerging political parties, pointing out that some were formed by very few people and did not command any following anywhere. The president said it was saddening to realize that some of those parties were giving hallucinogenic drugs to youth in an attempt to induce them to perpetrate illegal activities. He noted that the youth were the leaders of tomorrow and no one should corrupt them since, by doing so, he or she would be destroying the future of the country. President Moi said the youth should be given guidance and love so that they can grow up to take their rightful place in the development of the country. He counselled the youth to respect God and pray to him for guidance in everything that they did. [passage omitted]

**Association Condemns Planned Strike**

*EA0101220092 Nairobi KTN Television in English 1000 GMT 1 Jan 92*

[Text] The interim officials of the Kenya National Matatu [minibus taxi] Owners' Association have condemned a suggestion to paralyze the transportation system on the sixth of next [as heard] month unless the government released all political prisoners. In a statement issued to KTN, the vice-chairman of the matatu owners' association, Ratib Hussein, said it was unfair to call such a strike just when schools were reopening. Yesterday, FORD [Forum for the Restoration of Democracy] called for a nationwide strike by public service vehicles if political prisoners were not released.

[Begin Hussein recording] The unwarranted call by self-styled transport leaders regarding themselves as TAK [Transporters Association of Kenya] and their allies of FORD to paralyze the transport must be condemned in the strongest terms by all peace-loving Kenyans. The persons have all been looking for any ways, means, or reasons to further their long-intended aims of dragging Kenya into chaos. In their assessment, they tended to assume that transporters in Kenya are stupid and that they can be used for holding the country at ransom by merely claiming to be transport leaders, TAK. They must be told point-blank that they are not transporters and are not at any cost mandated to represent our views. And if we were to be represented, it is not by such idlers who have no fixed abode. [end recording]



### FORD's Oginga Odinga on '2d Independence'

EA0101174392 Nairobi KTN Television in English  
1600 GMT 1 Jan 92

[Text] FORD [Forum for the Restoration of Democracy] national chairman, Jaramogi Oginga Odinga, yesterday stated that 1992 would be the year of Kenya's second independence, heralding freedom and democracy. Odinga, in his New Year address to Kenyans, said that the country must move towards a greater state of democracy by guaranteeing all Kenyans their fundamental freedom, including human and democratic rights. Odinga called for the immediate release of all political prisoners and unconditional amnesty to all political exiles.

He further called for the formation of an inter-parties committee comprising representatives from all registered parties to direct the electoral process leading to the forthcoming general election. Odinga emphasized the need for international observers to witness the election to ensure that it was held in a manner that would safeguard the democratic rights of the Kenyan people. FORD was formerly registered yesterday.

### Kibaki Launches Party; FORD Telling 'Lies'

EA0101220592 Nairobi KTN Television in English  
1800 GMT 1 Jan 92

[Excerpt] Former minister for health, Mwai Kibaki, who last week resigned his ministerial post, today announced the formation of a new party, the Democratic Party of Kenya, DP. Kibaki said FORD [Forum for the Restoration of Democracy] supporters and followers were telling Kenyans lies. He was referring to last week's allegations by the party's supporters in central province and Nairobi that he was being used by KANU [Kenya African National Union] to split FORD and other opposition party voters so that KANU could win the next elections. He advised FORD supporters to tell the truth since Kenyans would not give leadership to irresponsible people who tell lies. Others at the DP meeting included John Keen, Eliud Mwamunga, Njenga Karume, George Muhoho, John Gachui, and assistant finance minister Nduati Kariuki. [passage omitted]

### Somalia

### Faction Leader Denies Using Congress To Secede

AB0101174992 London BBC World Service  
in English 1705 GMT 30 Dec 91

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The infighting within the United Somali Congress [USC] and the devastation that it has caused in Mogadishu has made some of the USC allies think again. The Somali Salvation Democratic Front, SSDF, which was a signatory to the Djibouti agreement envisaging a national government, has been holding its congress in

Boosaaso [Bender Cassim] in the Northeast of the country, which it controls. There had been speculation that the SSDF might use the congress to declare an independent republic, as the SNM [Somali National Movement] has done in the Northeast. On the line to Djibouti, Josephine Hazely asked Mohamed Abshir Moussa, one of the SSDF leaders, whether the congress had opted for secession.

[Begin recording] [Moussa] Quite the contrary, quite the contrary, we are committed to the Djibouti agreement, the Djibouti national reconciliation conference. There is also that conference which, sort of, preserves Somali national integrity. We are committed to that, and we believe in Somali national integrity, Somali national unity. All we are interested in, since the central government is practically not working now, we must take care of ourselves, a temporal regional authority.

[Hazely] It seems to me that what you have really done is to form your own state, your own mini-state within Somalia, and you are refusing to admit that.

[Moussa] It is not a mini-state, it is actually a regional authority; it is a local government to take care of our local interest, mainly peace and stability, maintenance of law and order, protection of lives and property in our part of the country until such time that the government, Somali nationals, the central authority comes into (?effect).

[Hazely] But how can you do that? The SSDF is mainly in the Northeast of the country, when in Mogadishu, the capital, your countrymen are being killed left, right, and center. Should you in the SSDF not be trying to find ways and means of solving the problem in Mogadishu?

[Moussa] What we are really, actually...[changes thought] after our conference we made an appeal to our brothers in Mogadishu to (?withdraw). We appealed to them to stop that sort of fighting. And we said we were ready to help find peaceful solution to existing problems. We were ready to make our contribution and asked our President Hassan Gouled of Djibouti and his government and SNM leaders and other Somali political and tribal organizations to give us a hand.

[Hazely] But in practical financial terms, how are you going to survive as a regional authority, as you keep saying?

[Moussa] Well, we have to do it on self-help basis as of now. We form, for example, a police network, comprising about 1,000 men headed by a well-known former police officer, professional officer, named Colonel (Abdul Sougouley) and his No.2, Col. (Abdul Rizak Farah Wirah). And now, of course, we look to our people to make contributions, financially and in kind, in order to provide uniform, ration, transport and communication means for the police service.

[Hazely] Why are you so particular about the police service? What about feeding your people?



[Moussa] The point is actually we want to...[changes thought] we believe that peace and stability is the necessary premise for reconstruction and development. [end recording]

### Uganda

#### **Museveni on Assisting Those Affected by Fighting**

*EA3112205591 Kampala Radio Uganda Network  
in English 1400 GMT 31 Dec 91*

[Excerpt] President Yoweri Museveni has reiterated the NRM [National Resistance Movement] government's commitment to assisting the people in the area along the border with Rwanda who have been affected by the fighting in Rwanda. [He said this] during a meeting with RC [resistance committee] chairmen and representatives, DA's [district administrators], NRC [National Resistance Council] members, and religious leaders from Kisoro, Kabale, and Rukungiri district held at the president's home in Rushere, Mbarara district, yesterday [30 December].

Mr. Museveni conveyed his condolences to those families and individuals who have lost people, property, and those who have been injured by the continued shelling into Uganda territory and other acts of senseless aggression by Rwanda. Responding to memoranda from the

three district representatives, Mr. Museveni said that the issue of responsibility for the welfare of the victims is an obligation which the government must meet. Among the issues raised during the meeting include provision of food to displaced people, payment of hospital bills incurred by those injured, assistance to families which have lost people and property, the question of school fees of the displaced people's children, as well as tax exemption for the displaced people. President Museveni said that the NRM government will take out a plan to alleviate the suffering of those affected. He assured the meeting that he personally is extremely concerned about the plight of those affected and about the situation in the area, adding that the government does not intend to see the people continuing to suffer.

He advised the local authorities in the areas to work with the NRA to make arrangements for civil defense before encouraging civilians to go back into their homes. In their various memoranda the representatives emphasized the importance of tightening security along the border areas to ensure protection of civilian lives and property. They thanked the government for the assistance rendered to the displaced and injured in terms of food and hospitalization and called on the government to work out a comprehensive plan to assist all those affected. [passage omitted]

**De Klerk Gives 'New Year's Message for Africa'**

MB3112154291 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1427 GMT 31 Dec 91

[SAPA PR wire service issued by the South African Communication Service: "1992 New Year's Message for Africa by (Republic of South Africa) State President F.W. de Klerk"]

[Text] Good evening, South Africa is part of Africa. Her people of all colours, cultures and creeds belong to Africa—as much as the citizens of any other country on our continent. Logically, therefore, close co-operation between South Africa, her neighbouring states and even countries further afield in Africa would be in the best interests of everybody.

South Africa is acknowledged internationally as the economic, industrial and technological engine of the southern African region. With her substantial resources and her well-established industrial and commercial economic base, South Africa has much to offer the rest of the continent. Her well-developed infrastructure in terms of electricity supply, roads, railways, harbours and telecommunications is used extensively already by several African countries. Other African countries also have commodities, resources and services, particularly in the water and energy fields, which would be of use to South Africa.

If the countries of southern Africa, in particular, were to co-operate closely and pool their resources, the region would have every potential of becoming a significant economic bloc in the world. Not only would this be to the advantage of all the people of the region, but would redound to the benefit of the entire continent.

Throughout the sanctions campaign against her, trade between South Africa and other African states remained substantial and she remains the major trading partner of several of them. Nevertheless, a variety of political and economic factors have stood in the way of the desired co-operation. These included civil strife in several countries, a lack of democracy—because of the tendency towards one-party states and Marxist socialist economies in several of them—and racially-based constitutional problems in South Africa herself.

Fortunately, all of this is changing. Throughout Africa there is a growing movement towards domestic peace, multi-party democracy and economic freedom. In South Africa, too, there has been remarkable progress towards a fully-democratic dispensation. Under this new dispensation, all South Africans of whatever colour, culture or creed will enjoy full rights, equal treatment and equality of opportunity without any kind of discrimination, domination or disadvantage.

Only five days before Christmas, the season of peace on earth and goodwill to all men, the Convention for a Democratic South Africa, which is to negotiate and formulate a new and fully-democratic constitution for

the country, had its first formal meeting. This followed within two months of the major actors on the South African political stage signing a National Peace Accord to end the violence still plaguing parts of the country. Earlier in the year, the South African Parliament removed all the remaining vestiges of discriminatory legislation—the so-called pillars of apartheid—from the South African statute book.

As a result of this positive and irreversible process, South Africa is once again resuming her proper place in the world, in Africa and in her region. This is particularly evident in Africa, where South Africa hardly had any representation until quite recently.

Today, on the eve of 1992, she has resident representation in 13 African countries and non-resident representation in three others. She is also about to open offices in Luanda, Lusaka and Nairobi. The obstacles to co-operation to the benefit of all our people are clearly falling away and there is much to look forward to in the future.

We are eagerly looking forward to the day when people and goods can again move freely and unrestricted to and from South Africa, across all the borders of all African countries. This will allow all of us to share in one another's tourist attractions and cultures, thus enabling us all to become true African brothers.

It is in that spirit that I take pleasure in wishing all the people of Africa a happy, peaceful and prosperous new year.

**Buthelezi Appeals for Peace in New Year's Message**

MB0101061492 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network  
in English 1800 GMT 31 Dec 91

[Text] In his New Year's message Inkatha Freedom Party leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi appealed to South Africans to engage in a process of solving problems through peaceful means. He said denigration and insults should be stopped as they were the cause of violence. He added that if the denigration campaigns continued then the violence would only escalate. Dr. Buthelezi also said there was a possibility of a meeting between the ANC's [African National Congress] National Executive [Council] and Inkatha's Central Committee members in the new year.

**IFP Spokesman on Government, ANC 'Secret Deals'**

MB3112161691 Johannesburg Radio RSA in English  
1100 GMT 31 Dec 91

[Report on statement by Inkatha Freedom Party spokesman Musa Myeni; place and date not given—from the "Africa South" program]

[Text] Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] Central Committee member Musa Myeni says the South African Government and the African National Congress [ANC] must inform the country of any secret deals they may have

concluded. Mr. Myeni said such agreements could have serious consequences for the country:

[Begin Myeni recording] It could be disastrous. When the Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC] indicated that the South African Government of Mr. de Klerk and the African National Congress-[South African] Communist Party alliance were having secret deals, they denied it emphatically and vehemently, and accused the PAC of fabricating stories.

But we saw this at the Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] meeting, when Mr. Mandela himself told the audience what kind of agreement, deals he had had with Mr. de Klerk, including the order of delivering speeches, that is, between himself and Mr. de Klerk. So, if there is any agreement between the South African Government and the ANC-Communist Party alliance, if they do not go public on that one, then we have problems, because they do not constitute a majority of South Africans. These two parties do not constitute the majority.

So IFP is participating in Codesa in the hope that all political actors and parties and organizations will put on the table their cards, and will negotiate every issue that affects the whole population. We do not believe in secret deals at all. [end recording]

#### DP's De Beer on National Party-ANC 'Contacts'

MB3112161191 Johannesburg Radio RSA in English  
1100 GMT 31 Dec 91

[Report on telephone interview with Democratic Party leader Zach de Beer by reporter Steyn de Preuter on the "Africa South" program—recorded]

[Text] Democratic Party leader Zach de Beer says he supports contacts between the ruling National Party and the African National Congress. Dr. de Beer believes, however, that it would be premature to conclude that the NP [National Party] and the ANC [African National Congress] have secretly reached a Lancaster House type agreement for South Africa.

[Begin recording] [De Beer] I noted of course that Mr. Mandela, during an interview a few days ago, said that he as an individual would be prepared to consider something along these lines. However, he made it quite clear that he didn't know whether the ANC would support it or not, and I must tell you I have my doubts. My own opinion is that an arrangement which rests upon racial segregation is always dangerous and that the benefits which you may buy with it, in the sense of giving yourself time for people thoroughly to adapt to the new deal in South Africa, may be outweighed by the disadvantage of having a group of MP's [member of Parliament] in the house of Parliament, whose job it is simply to argue the interests of a particular minority. This may be an agreement come to if the National Party is very keen to have it. I have not detected, in the course of following the National Party's constitutional intentions,

that they are in fact keen on this separate role for whites idea, but if they are and if they pursue it with the ANC then it's a possibility.

[De Preuter] Some other organizations like the Pan-Africanist Congress, for instance, believe that the government-National Party alliance on the one hand side, and the ANC-SACP [South African Communist Party] alliance on the other side, are indeed having some secret talks. Do you think this is a correct view of what's happening?

[De Beer] I can say for sure that the government and the ANC are in touch all the time. Where I differ from other people is that I think this is a thoroughly good thing for South Africa. I don't think there is any solution possible. This doesn't rest upon an agreement between the government and the ANC and I am entirely in favor of their working together, and wherever I can help them to do so, I will.

[De Preuter] So you don't think they have a hidden agenda?

[De Beer] Well, even if they do have a hidden agenda, if that hidden agenda is supported by the government and the ANC then it represents by any reckoning well over half the people of South Africa. [end recording]

#### Treurnicht on Proposed 'Zimbabwe Solution'

MB3112155791 Johannesburg Radio RSA in English  
1100 GMT 31 Dec 91

[Report on interview with Conservative Party leader Dr. Andries Treurnicht by reporter Steyn de Preuter; place and date not given—from the "Africa South" program]

[Text] Conservative Party [CP] leader Andries Treurnicht says the ruling National Party [NP] of South Africa will not win next year's referendum announced by President F. W. de Klerk. Dr. Treurnicht told Steyn de Preuter he was concerned at signals indicating that the government and the African National Congress [ANC] had secretly concluded a Zimbabwean solution for South Africa:

[Begin recording] [Treurnicht] It's a total denial of the democratic system. Mr. de Klerk has no mandate to do such a thing. It is contrary to any concept of self-determination for the various peoples of the country. It seems to us that we have been deceived, and that the electorate have been deceived. There was nothing of the sort that the NP was not talking with the ANC, according to their propaganda, in 1989; that they were already negotiating with the ANC from 1986. So to us it is totally unacceptable, it is very strange.

[De Preuter] President de Klerk has promised a referendum to be held some time next year. What do you think will be the CP's chances in such a referendum?

[De Klerk] As I read the mood among the white electorate, it seems to me that Mr. de Klerk, according to



what has become known about his intentions and his reforms, does not have the support of the majority of the whites, and he owes the white electorate not only a referendum, but a general election. He has been elected to government by a general election, he owes the white electorate the opportunity to replace him and his government in a general election. [end recording]

#### **RUMOSA Party Leader Rejects ANC 'Tyranny'**

*MB3112174691 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1655 GMT 31 Dec 91*

[Text] Johannesburg Dec 31 SAPA—White South Africans would not consent to an interim government or ANC [African National Congress] "tyranny", the national chairman of the Republican Unity Movement of South Africa (RUMOSA) Dr Clive Derby-Lewis, said in a statement on Tuesday.

He was reacting to a statement on Monday by ANC President Nelson Mandela in which he said "those who didn't participate in Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] would be sidelined".

Mr Derby-Lewis said there would be no ANC-led South Africa, and that it was time cognisance was taken of this fact.

"The statement by the ANC's Nelson Mandela that those who did not participate in Codesa would be 'sidelined' is impertinent in the light of Mandela's own irrelevancy to the future of this country," Mr Derby-Lewis said.

He added that the ANC's president "may be able to intimidate weak-kneed politicians like the state president but we, representing thousands of English-speakers in this country, are becoming sick and tired of his pompous edicts about our future".

Mr Mandela would not decide who was, or who was not, sidelined in South Africa. "Whites have made everything happen in this country in the past and will make everything happen in the future, and will not consent to an interim government or ANC tyranny.

"Most whites are thoroughly tired of Mandela's arrogance. We are not prepared to submit our sovereignty for the approval of Codesa. If the ANC and its collaborators were carefully analysed as to their actual worth, the results would show that they are only a product of media hype and foreign funding."

Mr Derby-Lewis said his organisation was not interested in Mr Mandela's "guarantees for blocks of white seats in his post-apartheid parliament dream". He compared the guarantees as a stunt used to trick whites of the former Rhodesia into political suicide.

"The resistance building up to Mandela and the NP's [National Party] plan to hand over to an ANC government is being fuelled by the nauseous press coverage given to an organisation, which couldn't sustain itself for a week without a begging bowl or an AK-47."

Mr Derby-Lewis told SAPA by telephone his organisation was formed in August this year and had a membership of more than 2000 English-speaking South Africans.

His organisation was opposed to South Africa's present political dispensation, and it believed in the sovereignty of nations, he said.

#### **CP Calls for System of 'Commonwealth of Nations'**

*MB3112163391 Umtata Capital Radio in English  
1500 GMT 31 Dec 91*

[Text] Andries Treurnicht says there needs to be a commonwealth of nations in South Africa instead of a unitary state.

In his New Year's message the leader of the Conservative Party says that such a system of cooperative self-determination will ensure freedom and peace. Treurnicht claims that there is a strong desire among South Africans for peace, security and progress. He says cooperative self-determination will also bring about security which is needed to stop the bloodshed and slaughter and revive the economy. Treurnicht believes the negotiations between the country's leaders are aiming at the wrong goal.

He maintains that they shouldn't be looking to force together a heterogeneous people into the same political, social and educational structures of a unitary state.

#### **Mandela Rejects ANC, AWB Armed Wings Comparison**

*MB3112144391 Johannesburg Radio RSA in English  
1100 GMT 31 Dec 91*

[Report on statement by African National Congress President Nelson Mandela by Stephen Lang; place and date not given—from the "Africa South" program]

[Text] The president of the ANC [African National Congress], Nelson Mandela, says there is no similarity whatsoever between the military wing of the ANC and the rightwing military units being trained in the Orange Free State. He said Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation, ANC military wing] is an army of liberation, while the Ystergarde or Iron Guard seek to preserve white privilege in South Africa. Stephen Lang reports:

[Begin recording] [Lang] Reports published this weekend of a rightwing military training camp once again raised the issue of private armies. Law and Order Spokesman Craig Kotze said the police condemned private armies, but could not act against them until they broke the law. He went on to say that the ANC, the Afrikaner Resistance Movement or AWB, and the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] used each other's military wings to justify their own. Nelson Mandela rejects such comparisons.

[Mandela] There are vast differences between the two. Umkhonto we Sizwe is an army of liberation, which



### Further on Bomb Explosions

MB0201102392 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0924 GMT 2 Jan 92

[By Ada Stuijt]

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 2 SAPA—Millions of rands of damage were caused by powerful explosions at two post offices in the Transvaal Thursday morning. No casualties were reported.

The first explosion at about 2:10 AM destroyed the Lyttleton post office in Verwoerdburg near Pretoria and blew out the windows of surrounding buildings.

Police said the blast was so huge that "it must have been the work of professionals intending to cause extensive damage."

The second explosion—from an explosive device inside the foyer of the building which went off at about 3:15 AM—completely destroyed the interior of the recently-renovated Krugersdorp post office. The blast was "very powerful" and also damaged the windows of surrounding shops and flats, according to west Rand Police spokeswoman Capt Henriette Bester.

The Krugersdorp blast also blew a gaping hole in the building's entrance, brought down walls and shattered all the windows.

Police are investigating the possibility that the two explosions were linked. Thus far, they have been unable to establish the type of explosives used.

No casualties were reported from the flying glass and debris and more over, seven employees who were manning the switchboard of the Krugersdorp post office in the rear of the building remained unharmed.

The Krugersdorp post office had only recently been renovated at a cost of several million rands, according to Capt Bester.

SAPA's research shows that the damaged Krugersdorp post office was not an historic building, although it had recently been renovated.

The historic former Krugersdorp post office, which dates back to the Boer republican days and is close to the blast site, suffered no damage.

Verwoerdburg police spokesmen said the destruction of the Lyttleton post office was so vast that "it must have been the work of professionals intending to cause maximum damage."

Members of the SAP [South African Police] forensic service were investigating both blasts on Thursday morning and were not yet able to establish the types of explosives used.

Police were painstakingly sifting through the debris littering the streets around both post office buildings—and unlookers told SAPA that the smell of explosives could still be detected.

The explosions followed in the wake of the blast at the Lowveld High School in Nelspruit on Wednesday morning, where damage estimated at R[and]1.5 million was caused—thus far, no-one has accepted responsibility for the latest blasts.

However, two separate statements issued to SAPA on Thursday morning by the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement—AWB] and the Boerestaat [Boer Homeland] Party [BSP] both expressed the belief that the blasts could have been of rightwing origin.

AWB Secretary-General Mr Piet Rudolph told SAPA that he had no doubt that the blasts were of rightwing origin. He said the Boer volk would probably continue a campaign of sabotage until the government recognised their right to an autonomous Boer republic and set up talks with the Boer leaders towards this end.

"We were not able to negotiate the issue at Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa], because we do not negotiate with communists. The government must set up a separate forum with only one agenda item—the creation of an autonomous Boer republic. We will not be ruled by any black majority government, and our message in this regard can now be strongly heard."

BSP leader Mr Robert van Tonder also believed that the "Boer volk has now started a sophisticated, well-orchestrated guerrilla campaign will not cease until the government recognises our right to an autonomous Boer state."

"Clearly, the entire Boer volk is becoming rebellious, because (President F W) de Klerk refuses to hold an election."

"The BSP has warned the government previously that if they push the Boer volk with their backs against the wall and leave them no other democratic options, the Boers' reactions will make Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation—ANC military wing] and the African National Congress [ANC] look like apprentices."

The police would be taking special steps to prevent further attacks on policemen, the regional commissioner of the Witwatersrand police, Maj-Gen Gerrit Erasmus, said on Thursday.

He appealed to the public to co-operate with the police during these operations, SABC radio news reported.

Details were not provided of what steps the SAP would take to prevent further attacks on their members.

Gen Erasmus also expressed condolences to the family and colleagues of the two policemen who, he said, had been brutally murdered.

### Minister Wessels Comments on Bombs

*MB0201113292 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1008 GMT 2 Jan 92*

[Text] Cape Town Jan 2 SAPA—The minister of local government and national housing, Mr Leon Wessels, on Thursday expressed his shock at the "senseless violence" of the bomb blast in Krugersdorp earlier in the day.

In a statement to SAPA, Mr Wessels, MP for Krugersdorp, said he was, however, also relieved that there had been no loss of life, or injuries.

"In no ways can the violence be justified. Every political party, organisation or movement have now got the chance to state their political beliefs through peaceful means. It's obvious that the people resorting to such violence don't have enough confidence to state their political beliefs through peaceful means.

"The majority of South Africans are simply disgusted by this behaviour."

### Home of ANC Member Petrol-Bombed 31 Dec

*MB0101174592 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1716 GMT 1 Jan 92*

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 1 SAPA—A petrolbomb explosion destroyed the home of an African National Congress (ANC) member in Sebokeng township, on the Vaal Triangle, late on old-year's night, but no-one was hurt in the blast, a community official claimed on Wednesday.

Witwatersrand police spokesman, Lt Wikus Weber, could not confirm the alleged attack, saying police had not received reports in this regard.

Mr Tlaks [word indistinct], the head of the ANC and Vaal Civics Association Violence Monitoring Committee established under the National Peace Accord, said the two-roomed house was completely destroyed by the blast and damage was estimated at R[and]7,000.

The owner of the house was ANC-member Mr Proo Bazo.

He said the motive for the attack was unknown.

### Explosions Rock School in Eastern Transvaal

*MB0101081692 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0710 GMT 1 Jan 92*

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 1 SAPA—Six explosions rocked a Nelspruit school, in the Eastern Transvaal, in the early hours of 1992, causing extensive damage of about two million rand, police report. Nobody was injured in the bomb blasts at the Lowveld High School, Eastern Transvaal police spokesman Capt Dries de Vries told SAPA.

The school recently adopted Model B, which now allows the former whites-only school to open its doors to students of all races. "No one has claimed responsibility, and it is not clear who was responsible," Capt de Vries said.

The bomb blasts, which went off at around 3 AM, left the school's foyer shattered and blasted away sections of the sports pavilion, Nelspruit resident Glen Retief told SAPA.

"Police are still at the scene, and investigations have started," Capt de Vries said. "The damage caused by the explosions is extensive, probably about two million rand."

Nelspruit resident Mr Retief added: "The bomb blasts caused extensive structural damage and loss of equipment. The Lowveld High School blasts come after the school's decision to adopt Model B and admit black students in 1992." The school planned to admit about 40 black pupils this year, he said, which had "provoked a vocal and angry response in some quarters of this conservative town."

"The location of most of the bombs near the school's sporting facilities carries with it an important message—namely that integration at inter-high sports functions is one of the sorest points connected to the decision to go multi-racial," Mr Retief added. "No other white secondary schools in the area have adopted Model B, and the conservative management councils of some high schools have reportedly threatened to withdraw from inter-high sports functions if black students participate."

The issue has become "something of a talking point" in the lowveld, Mr Retief said. Parents at the "more conservative" schools were divided between backing a boycott of sports meetings with Lowveld High, and concern at the loss of provincial status their children face if they did not participate in official sports event. "Lowveld has thus far refused to back down on the issue, saying it will take part in official school sports come what may."

The scene of the explosions was quiet on Wednesday [1 January] morning, Mr Retief said. "Broken glass was strewn all over the property, and walls, roofs, and doorways were wrecked."

### Poll Shows Whites 'More Optimistic' About 1992

*MB3112140291 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY  
in English 31 Dec 91 p 3*

[Report by Nina Shand: "1992 Will be Better, Say Whites in Poll"]

[Text] Despite continuing violence, poor economic conditions and mass retrenchments white South Africans are more optimistic than blacks that 1992 will be better than 1991, a recent Markinor survey has found.

The Gallup Poll, conducted in October as part of an international year-end poll, found that while 40 percent of whites believe things will get better in 1992, only 33 percent of blacks have the same opinion.

Last year, this situation was reversed, with 47 percent of blacks confident that 1991 would be better than 1990, compared with 34 percent of whites.

Markinor director Peter Scott-Wilson said it was directly attributable to violence and poor economic conditions.

Markinor says that from 1982 to 1985, optimism among South Africans decreased as a result of the state of emergency during this time, and picked up with the outcome of the 1987 general election.

The escalation of township violence in 1988 and 1989 led to an overall drop in optimism, although towards the end of 1989 blacks showed more confidence in the future than whites. This trend continued in 1990 after President F.W. de Klerk began his reforms and optimism levels among whites dropped dramatically.

The poll, conducted among 2,300 urban adults (1,200 whites and 1,100 blacks), found the higher income group to be more optimistic than the lower income group.

Some 45 percent of whites earning more than R[and]6,000 a month feel 1992 will be better than 1991, while among those earning less than R2,500, only 36 percent share this view.

Among blacks this difference is more pronounced, with 42 percent of those earning above R1,500 and 28 percent of those earning less than R400 having the same opinion.

"The importance of earning power confirms the importance of economic factors in forming people's attitudes to the future," Scott-Wilson says.

The poll found whites living in Bloemfontein (50 percent) and in Port Elizabeth/East London (49 percent) and blacks in Pretoria and Durban (39 percent) to be the most optimistic about the future.

With regard to strikes, 45 percent of whites and 30 percent of blacks, compared with 53 percent and 21 percent last year respectively, said they would increase. English-speaking white South Africans are positive that 1992 will be a peaceful year, with only 26 percent believing it will be a troubled year with much international upheaval, compared to 43 percent of Afrikaans speakers believing this.

"Perceptions seem to be easing slightly despite disturbances throughout Eastern Europe," Scott-Wilson says.

Among black South Africans, 28 percent believe 1992 will be a troubled year and 30 percent believe it will be peaceful.

#### Press Review of Current Events for 2 Jan

MB0201123292

[Editorial Report]

#### THE STAR

**Too Many Private Armies**—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 2 January in a page 10 editorial sees the following as the unresolved problems facing the country in 1992: "the refusal of the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] even to suspend its armed struggle, the emergence of the AWB's [Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging; Afrikaner

Resistance Movement] Iron Guards, the continued existence of the ANC's [African National Congress] Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation; ANC military] and a Defence Force conscripted from whites only." THE STAR believes the PAC's liberation army, the Azanian People's Liberation Army (APLA) did not say its killing of policemen are "acts of war." "Murder is murder, whatever its ideological trappings. If APLA continues on its bellicose course, it must do so in the knowledge that its captured fighters will be treated as criminals and not prisoners of war. Similarly, there should be no compromise on the AWB's armed, neo-fascist roughnecks." THE STAR also urges the ANC to "formally" dissolve Umkhonto we Sizwe. "But President De Klerk must offer a quid pro quo: he must remove the anomaly of a Defence Force based primarily on the conscription of young white men only. As long as that anomaly persists, the ANC will be justified in its view that the SADF [South African Defense Force] is an apartheid army, that it is the National Party's private army rather than a truly national army. One further step is required: mechanisms providing for all-party control of the security forces must be activated, through the National Peace Accord."

#### SOWETAN

**Police Command Structure To Flow From Codesa**—Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 2 January in a page 6 editorial urges leaders to "lead instead of looking over their shoulders at every turn, or going back to their party congresses for instructions. There are more efficient systems of consulting members than costly congresses whose decisions, in any case, must in the first place give leaders flexibility to deal with the changing situation." Further, "renewed efforts, and not President F.W. de Klerk's bluster, are needed to break the spiral of violence. For the police to be seen to be neutral, their command structure must flow from Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa]. In turn, the status of this forum will be enhanced."

#### \* Trends in Right-Wing Resistance Researched

92AF0148C Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans  
24 Oct 91 p 11

[Article: "Rightist Resistance Is Not Insignificant"]

[Text] It is counterproductive to brush aside the rightist resistance in South Africa as insignificant, says Theo Venter, assistant director of the Institute for Future Studies at Potchefstroom University.

Mr. Venter, who is doing research on resistance politics in South Africa, said in an interview that the rightists are not opposed to change as such, but that it is rather a question of attitudes concerning the psychological and social consequences of change. The concern is with what people think will happen if the political system changes.

The ANC [African National Congress] has moved from aggressive resistance (veto politics, subversion, sabotage, and so forth) to active resistance (boycotts and strikes; in



other words, opposition politics within the system). The CP [Conservative Party], on the other hand, has moved toward aggressive resistance after it had also earlier practiced active opposition.

According to Mr. Venter, it is dangerous to dismiss rightist resistance as insignificant. This simply aggravates the alienation between people.

The political vocabulary is filled with examples of disparaging terms. And of these the ones most often heard are "all right-thinking" or "realistic" people. This implies that others not of the same opinion are not right-thinking or realistic.

That sort of language use only causes the resistance to harden. Another assessment of South African politics will definitely have to be made, Mr. Venter believes.

By all appearances, the ANC is beginning to comprehend the negative effect of such language. It is as if it is already saying to the rightists that it respects their plan but that it must be tested against objective standards, such as, for example, an improvement in the economic performance of the country.

The rightists still find themselves in an isolationist phase, at a time when a global democratic revolution is taking place. They are in a delicate situation and under pressure. Therefore, they are inclined to turn to an ideology with a frame of reference according to which the world can easily be analyzed. It is one mechanism whereby politics may be understood.

The clock can be turned back only at a tremendous cost, however.

Mr. Venter says that before the time of President F.W. de Klerk, the National Party (NP) brought about changes within the system. President De Klerk did not change the system himself, however. It was a landslide.

The CP has gotten itself snagged on changes within the system.

The whole concept of power has changed in the process. Now the talk is of power sharing. It no longer matters who has the power.

The ANC now asks itself what is going on, for it understands only the old politics, where the winner gets everything. This is the brand of politics that it also learned from the NP. While the NP has now made that leap forward, the ANC and the CP have lagged behind.

The NP is already in the negotiations mode. It practices a brand of politics in which people no longer take shots at one another, because it realizes that shootouts have now become a case of "You and Me" and no longer simply "You or Me."

According to Mr. Venter, the NP looks like the party that is best equipped for the new politics. Not only is it already geared up for it, but it also has the financial and organizational potential.

**\* New Afrikaner Homeland Planned in Copperton**  
92AF0189E Cape Town THE ARGUS  
in English 16 Nov 91 p 5

[Text] Prieska—The deserted northern Cape mining town of Copperton is to be made a whites-only town for Afrikaners.

The rightwing Orandee Development Corps, which is working towards the creation of a Boere Volkstaat, is to cooperate with a private developer to populate and develop the town.

Copperton will be South Africa's second Volkstaat town: the town of Orania in the north-western Cape was turned into a whites-only town earlier this year.

Copperton's copper mine was closed for economic reasons in January this year. The town, with 300 houses, was sold by the mining group to a private developer, who demolished about 220 of the houses before being approached by the Orandee Development Corps.

The remaining houses are to be made available to Volkstaat supporters.

Copperton has its own business complex, a primary school that still belongs to the State, a nursery school, an office complex, a drive-in theatre and sports facilities.

The 300 ha mine area will be used for industrial development.

Agriculture, as well as light industry such as steel, rubber and textile industries, are expected to be developed in the town.

**\* SADF's New Divisional Structure Tested**  
92AF0189C Johannesburg ARMED FORCES  
in English Nov 91 pp 19-20, 23

[Text] The new South African Defence Force (SADF) divisional structure was tested at the Army Battle School by 7 Division recently during Exercise Excalibur III. Designed to fall in with the Mobile War concept, and in line with the threat potential, the new structure has resulted in massive reductions in the manpower and vehicle tables that existed within the old structure.

While the previous divisions were designed to have a Cape-to-Cairo capability, the concept of the new formations is based on the need for greater mobility without any reduction in firepower.

In recent times, an Infantry Division had a table that provided 24,000 men and 7,200 vehicles, giving a "tail" that, when the division was on the move, could stretch for hundreds of kilometers. The figures for the new



structure are much, much lower and have resulted in the shedding of much fat, while retaining the firepower and having greatly increased mobility. In place of the previous two divisions, 7 Infantry and 8 Armoured, the SA Defence Force's Order of Battle will now include three divisions, 7, 8 and 9. The designations Infantry and Armour will now fall away, with the three divisions all having the same table. The new structure is similar to the 6 South African Division which formed part of the United States' 5th Army in Italy during WWII, except that it will almost double the manpower of those times.

Reports are that the first testing of this new structure by 7 Division with Exercise Excalibur III went off far better than could have been expected. The exercise was conducted as part of the very necessary on-going training cycle for the Citizen Force members, with the addition that the Unit Commanders were there on the ground to witness the exercises being carried out with the new structure.

To carry out the exercise, only 2,400 of the 11,700 members of the new Divisional tasks were activated, with the majority of those called up serving between 14 and 16 days, this new SADF policy of limited call-up time is very much in line with that adopted by the Norwegian and United States Reserve Formations. The Command and Support elements being activated some days before the main body of troops report to ensure smoothness, a practice that has cut the number of man-days needed for a major exercise by almost half.

Other factors that have resulted from this reduction of the old "hurry up and wait" syndrome is the reduction of the budget needed for exercises of this nature. In this instance, the budget for Excalibur III was R[ands]7-million, while, if the whole Division had been activated to execute a full-scale operation, it would have been in the vicinity of some R95-million. On the subject of the financial costs, it is not generally appreciated that the major items of expenditure go back into the national economy. The rations, at between R8 and R9 per day, and items such as tyres and refreshment all play their role in bolstering the economy.

The Divisional organigram illustrates the flexibility of the new structure, which will allow additional Armoured, Artillery, or other Regiments to be added if and when required. The small "Brigade" Tactical Headquarters (X), when deployed, would normally consist of only four vehicles: Headquarters, Signals, Artillery and a Logistical Support vehicle. The structure envisages that Forward Air controllers be attached to these TAC HQs, while the number of TAC HQs within the Division could be increased if the circumstances require. These TAC HQs are only activated when needed, and replace the 6 standing and manned Brigade HQs that existed under the old structure. The 2 Divisional HQs and the 6 Brigade HQs will now be replaced by the 3 smaller Division HQs.

Possibly, the most important factors that have resulted from this restructuring is the saving per Division in manpower of well over 10,000 men and 6,000 vehicles, the costs of which are difficult to estimate, whilst providing greatly increased flexibility without any reduction in firepower. In fact, the increased flexibility provided now by three, instead of two divisional forces, could well result in additional firepower becoming available. At this stage, it is too early to estimate the role that this new structure will play within the power projection role, but the increased mobility, coupled with the new equipment, such as the G5/G6 artillery systems and the Rooikat AFV's now coming into service will, no doubt, have to be evaluated as part of the total new force.

Of historical interest is that, once again, the WWII combination of the Witwatersrand Rifles and the Regt De La Rey which were amalgamated in Italy as the Wits/Delarey, are together in the division.

#### \* Self-Propelled Air Defense System Described

92AF0189B Johannesburg ARMED FORCES  
in English Nov 91 pp 9-10, 13

[Article: "The ZA-SPADS Self-Propelled Air Defence System"—first paragraph is ARMED FORCES introduction]

[Text] The ZA-SPADS Self-propelled Air Defence System is one of the developments which was included in the recent South African Defence Exhibition. In following editions, ARMED FORCES will publish articles dealing with other systems that were on display. Details of SAHV-3 new generation of Anti-Aircraft Missile system will be published in a future issue. This self-propelled system is also mounted on the extended Rooikat chassis.

Modern warfare place the accent on the availability of fast-moving, hard hitting weapons ensuring that the required punch is always there when needed for attack or defence.

This is particularly the case where Air Defence is concerned. The constant threat of attack from the air can cripple a mechanised force in the field, unless the defences are continuously present and ever alert.

This need was brought home to the South African Army during recent regional conflicts, and led to the formulation of a requirement for a highly effective Air Defence Gun and Missile System, capable of keeping pace with the tanks, armoured cars and infantry carriers that form the bulk of a mechanised battle group.

The requirement has resulted in the development of the ZA-SPADS Self-Propelled Air Defence System, which recently made its first appearance at the Armscor Weapon Show in Pretoria.

### Project Study

The concept design and prototype development were contracted by Armscor [South African Armaments Corporation] and Kentron, to be carried out in cooperation with Lyttleton Engineering Works (LEW), ESD (Pty) Limited and Synertech.

The Project Study was completed in July 1983. The final concept arrived at was that of a complementary pair of fully self-contained vehicles, each with its own short range radar for target detection and designation, the one being fitted with twin 35mm guns, and the other with missiles for the final target engagement. These items are fully integrated with their autonomous power supplies on suitable weapon platforms to form the Self-propelled Anti-Aircraft Gun and the Self-propelled Anti-Aircraft Missile, or the "SPAAG" and the "SPAAM."

The Chassis of the South African-designed Rooikat armoured car was chosen as the weapon platform, to ensure the necessary mobility, and to ease the problem of maintenance by using the maximum number of spares common to the rest of the force in spite of the extra mass it has to carry in the Air Defence version, its outstanding cross-country mobility is retained.

### Gun Vehicle

The choice of calibre for the guns was largely dictated by the fact that the Army was already using 35mm guns in a towed configuration. To prevent the use of two different types of ammunition, the NATO standard 35mm ammunition which has been produced in South Africa for many years by Pretoria Metal Pressings (PMP), was chosen. This also has the advantage of a very high kill probability and of providing the range required to counter attacks from armed helicopters using short range anti-armour missiles.

LEW accordingly set about the design of a totally new 35mm gun and ammunition feed system for the purpose. This gun has the advantage of being very much lighter than comparable weapons, as well as having only 200 parts, making it very easy to maintain in the field.

The nominal rate of fire is 500 rounds per gun, per minute, so that a two-second burst from both guns places about 36 rounds of High Explosive ammunition on the target with devastating effect. The ammunition is carried in a belt, fed from a magazine in the base of the turret, carrying a total of 460 rounds, or enough for 12 two-second bursts to be fired before reloading is required. The muzzle velocity is very high, being of the order of 1,175 meters/second, and enabling the round to reach a target at 4 km in 6 seconds. The magazine is reloaded from containers carried by the ammunition supply vehicle.

The turret, which is also developed by LEW, houses all of the sub-systems and the two-man operating crew. It

provides adequate protection for them from small arms fire and from anti-armour ammunition of up to 23mm calibre.

The guns are mounted outboard, one on each side of the turret, which is fitted with electric drives supplied by ESD, enabling it to slew through 90° in a mere 2 seconds. The turret is stabilised by means of a gyro pack, cancelling the effect of any vehicle rocking caused by the recoil of the guns during fire.

Target tracking is by means of a stabilised electro-optical sight using a high resolution TV camera as its main sensor. The target image from the camera may be tracked manually, or by an autotracker which keeps the camera boresight on the target centroid, as seen on the TV image. An infra-red camera (or ELIR) may be fitted to enable targets to be acquired and tracked under conditions of total darkness, and target range is obtained from a laser rangefinder boresighted to the camera. The FLIR and the rangefinder were both developed by Eloptra.

The vehicle commander has a stabilised optical periscope at his disposal to enable him to get a magnified view of the target and assist with its identification. The stabilised electro-optic sight and the commander's sight were both developed by Kentron.

Target detection is by an Acquisition Radar, mounted in the vehicle, with its antenna on a hydraulically-operated mast on top of the turret. With the antenna in the low operating position, the radar can be used to survey the airspace while the vehicle is moving across rough terrain, and the antenna may be raised to a height of about 5 meters above the ground for increased visibility when the vehicle is stationary. The antenna may also be stowed behind the turret for traversing thick bush where the danger of damage could be high if it were kept in the operating position.

This radar was developed especially for the SPADS by ESD (South) in Stellenbosch, and represents true state-of-the-art radar technology. One of its features is the ability to detect a helicopter even when it is hovering at low altitude amongst heavy ground clutter caused by trees and bushes, and to clearly identify it as such to the operators, who may take necessary action to engage it before it can bring its missiles into action.

The whole system is controlled by a ruggedised digital computer supplied by Synertech. It is powered by an independent diesel-operated power supply in the rear of the turret, which also supplies cooling air for the operators and equipment.

### Missile Vehicle

Despite the effectiveness of the SPAAG in preventing attack from air using conventional ballistic weapons, the possibility still remains that an attack will be launched from beyond the maximum range of the guns, using

Air/Surface missiles or "Smart Bombs" to destroy the defences before the main attack on the target is commenced.

For this reason, the accompanying missile vehicle, the SPAAM, is planned for future development, carrying a new high velocity missile, the SA-HV. The basic vehicle is closely related to the SPAAG, in that the turret radar and most other sub-systems are common, but it will also be fitted with a tracking radar to enable it to acquire its target at the necessary range to enable a missile engagement which is beyond the range possible with a purely optical system.

The missile has a maximum speed of Mach 3.5 and is unique in that at a maximum range of 12 km, it is still travelling at nearly Mach 1.5. This enables it to provide cover against attacks at all altitudes up to well over 20,000 ft, leaving the guns to deal with the low level bombing, rocket and cannon attacks. The missile will also have a very high kill probability against Air/Surface missiles, enabling it to protect the target against such attacks launched from well beyond the maximum missile range.

#### Quick Reaction

The accent throughout the design has been on minimising the time required to react to an enemy attack. This is essential since the attacking aircraft will make the maximum possible use of any cover offered by terrain or vegetation to prevent its detection until it is too late for the defences to react.

Minimum reaction time has been achieved in the SPADS by the close integration of all systems and by a high degree of automation in system operation.

This enables a burst from the guns to be fired within 6 to 10 seconds of the first appearance of a target on a radar display, or a missile to be launched within 10 to 12 seconds, leaving little time for the attacker to select this target and aim his weapons.

#### Troop Organisation

Although the SPAAG and the SPAAM have been designed to be capable of operating completely independently of any other vehicles, their normal operation is as part of a troop organisation comprising 3 SPAAG vehicles and one SPAAM.

The troop is completed by a supply train carrying fuel, spare ammunition and spare parts, to ensure maximum availability.

The troop, in turn, will operate as part of an Air Defence Battery, comprising three troops, as well as a local warning radar which is equipped to keep in constant communication with the overall air control organisation. Besides supplying local warning of an imminent attack, this radar will provide identification of any aircraft detected, permitting friendly aircraft to overfly the defended area in safety.

Continuous digital communication between the radar and the troops, as well as between the vehicles forming the troop, will ensure that the defence will be closely coordinated, besides offering strong mutual support in the case of enemy jamming of the individual radars being encountered.

The close integration of the guns and missile defences enables a very effective deterrent to be offered against any form of air attack on mobile ground forces.

#### Local Development

One of the most important features of the system is that it has been completely designed and developed in South Africa, by a partnership between Armscor and private industry, in the field of very high technology. The complete absence of imported concepts and sub-systems should make its marketing on a worldwide basis possible.

#### Flexible Design

The design has been kept flexible in many respects to facilitate its adaptation to the requirements of other possible users. This is typified by the completely self-contained design of the turret, simplifying its mounting on any other chassis that is capable of carrying its mass of approximately 10,200 kg.

Other possible options are the integration of the tracking radar into the SPAAG in place of the electro-optical sight, to enable operation of this vehicle in the presence of clouds and mist, as well as the SPAAM; or the direct integration of an electronic IFF (Identification Friend or Foe) system on either vehicle, to further increase their independence from external inputs.

#### \* Commando Training To Assist Police Described

92AF0189D Johannesburg ARMED FORCES  
in English Nov 91 pp 25, 26

[Article: "Johannesburg Commandos: A Formidable Force To Reckon With"—first three paragraphs are introductory paragraphs printed in bold print]

[Text] This article illustrates some of the necessary steps that the SA [Republic of South Africa] Defence Force [SADF] has had to take to ensure that it is able to fulfill its role in supporting the South African Police during the current unrest.

An army is there to act against aggression, and it is trained to kill, or at least incapacitate any opposing force. Here, the situation has changed when the troops on duty have to operate under different conditions from those of the rules of war. And here, the civil codes and the Judges' rules apply, with a number of lawyers only too willing to test any alleged contravention of these codes in court.

The soldiers who are responsible for the application of the law whilst assisting the Police are members of the



Citizen Force or Commando; citizen soldiers who have been activated for periods of up to two months at a stretch. Ordinary people required to disrupt their normal existence at the risk of their lives and limbs, for very little reward and even less thanks. These words and pictures show how they are activated, re-trained, and then required to attempt to maintain the peace and civilised standards between various warring factions.

A group 18, the term "Commando soldier" is now being used with pride, and a certain degree of respect, because the training of these soldiers is tough, thorough, and dedicated to purpose.

The purpose-designed training package enables every member within the context of his team to cope with any situation that he might encounter during his operational stint, from riot control to the effective handling of hostage situations.

Gone are the days of the "skietpiet" commando troops and lazy days of "hurry up and wait" during camps. In Group 18, which is the military group headquarters for the Johannesburg area, commandos are called up for a specific period which, under normal circumstances, is sixty days, including seven days of intensive and effective training. Troops are normally required only to attend camp for the training period; thereafter they are sent home and are then on permanent, six hours standby. Under special circumstances, however, it is necessary to call up commandos for the full period of sixty days.

The current unrest situation in the Witwatersrand area provides ample opportunity for a soldier to be tested in virtually all aspects of military practice. It is not uncommon to be shot at from passing cars, to face riotous crowds, meet aggressive drivers at road blocks, and snipers from rooftops and buildings.

In order to prepare (part-time) troops to stand up to challenges like the above and to ensure that they will be able to deal with them effectively and professionally, it is imperative that training be designed to exactly suit the purpose. The Training package that is presented at Doornkop Military Base, makes provision for just that, taking into account that all commando troops have not seen action for a considerable period of time. All troops undergo training in:

- Basic Buddy Aid, concentrating on resuscitation techniques.
- Urban tactics on buddy, stick, section and platoon level.
- Combat Shooting, concentrating on short distance, instinctive shooting, as well as night and low light shooting.
- Legal aspects, concentrating on shooting, arrest, searching and assault. The purpose of this training aspect is to enable each individual to make legally correct decisions.

—Vehicle movements, with specific emphasis on the use of vehicles in the urban environment.

—Intensive retraining in the use of all the equipment that they might encounter. (It must be taken into account that some commando troops were not trained in the modern equipment available today).

It is therefore clear that the term "commando" has taken on a different meaning in Johannesburg. At Group 18, they are turned into effective, dedicated soldiers by purposeful, intensive training, run by a team that believes in the saying, "Actions speak louder than words...."

#### \* Armscor Viewed as International Target

92AF0189A Johannesburg ARMEID FORCES  
in English Nov 91 p 3

[Text] There appears to have been a switch in media coverage from the South African Defence Force [SADF] to Armscor [South African Armaments Corporation], which is now providing an easier target. The present employment of the SADF in assisting the South African Police in halting the mayhem in the townships involves the use of Citizen Force/Commando part-time soldiers. Citizens who are often on the spot and are able to evaluate the situation for themselves, against the allegations that daily point to police misconduct. It could form part of the background for the switching of focus.

Ignorance, real or convenient, is apparent in some of the assumptions recently expressed over the reports of an Israeli/Armscor missile. However, a realistic assumption would be that Israel, or some other country, did send, and not supply, missiles to South Africa. That these missiles were sent to South Africa to use the test facilities at the world-class missile Test Range and other facilities that exist in this country. The Overberg Test Range facility is almost unique, and it is possible that the range could extend for thousands of kilometers to beyond Marion Island. (A few years ago there was even mention of a project that included the construction of an airstrip on the island). If this is so, and with the acknowledged cooperation between the United States and other countries in weapons development, it would explain much. European manufacturers of long-range weapons, in particular artillery, have learned some very expensive lessons as a direct result of the lack of adequate, properly designed, available test ranges. The South African ranges are available, and have the supporting facilities that provide a unique service and, with the present exchange rates, at low cost.

These allegations, together with the United States' court actions concerning Armscor and others, could not have come at a more inconvenient/convenient time; it depends just where you sit, for Armscor. Involved at the moment in a major slimming operation, the corporation, which was originally formed as a "procurement house" for the South African Defence Force, just grew and grew. Over the years, it assumed many of the functions that in



other defence organisations form integral parts of the Army/Navy/Air Force and, in some instances, Armscor actually acted as the principals when acquiring materials. Possible as a result of a very run-down SADF that had a full time job in fleshing itself out to be able to handle a war.

Jointly, however, the three components, the SADF, Armscor and the private sector created an industry that produced a wide range of military equipment that, when available, found interested buyers. Sanctions and available funds resulted in a massive hi-tech industry being developed, which, if ever placed on a war footing of five shifts, production would have far exceeded South Africa's requirements. (During the Gulf War some U.S. ammunition plants went onto 24-hour production schedule). In most instances, either "battle tested" or designed with experience, the equipment was generally in advance or equal to the best on the market. The Mobile Defence System reported in the issue is an example which is said to be available at a price half of that of equivalent systems.

At the best of times the Defence Industry is a "cut throat" business with wheeling and dealing as part of the game. Now, with the lifting of the previous all-covering blanket of secrecy that will allow all to see what the South African Industry has to offer, reaction must be expected. The Big league and a few major players have, in the past, mostly had their own way, now the knives will be out.

For the South African Industry which for so long simply waited for the orders from what was a captive market the situation has also changed. While they make up their minds as to their future plans, there is little doubt that there will be other obstacles appearing. As yet, the local industry per se has not yet been spotlighted, but the international arms industry is a very powerful opponent closely involved with governments and foreign policy and every possible skeleton will be pulled from every available cupboard.

To sum up, the "upstart industry" that was totally unacceptable, with a capacity that far exceeds local needs, could now pose a threat in a number of spheres, including the economic and political fields.

#### \* Armscor To Honor Pension, Health Benefits

92AF0149D Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans  
24 Oct 91 p 20

[Article by Francois Lotter: "Armscor Pension Money Still Sufficient"]

[Excerpt] Armscor [South African Armaments Corporation] gave assurance yesterday that the pension and medical funds of the Armscor Group are sound and that it is able to honor all its obligations.

All personnel of Armscor who are affected by the current rationalization process will be notified in writing by the end of October. Last month Armscor announced that the claims of 5,000 workers nationwide would be settled.

An Armscor spokesman said yesterday, in reaction to assertions that Armscor's pension and illness funds are experiencing problems, that actuarial assessments are carried out every three years in accordance with the prescriptions of the law.

The last assessment of Armspen, the pension fund, was made on 31 December, 1990, and it was found to be sound to the core. [passage omitted]

#### \* Potential of Petrochemical Industry Noted

92AF0210B Johannesburg THE STAR  
in English 20 Nov 91 p 24

[Article: "Getting Slice of Petrochemical Action"]

[Text] The local petrochemical industry shows promise of booming, and the multinationals are undertaking extensive and ongoing projects to expand and upgrade their South African facilities.

Watermeyer Legge Piesold & Uhlmann (WLPU) has recognised the potential of this highly specialised field and has formed a consortium with four other leading consulting engineering firms, specialising in this field.

"The industry is starting to offer a lot of opportunities and we wanted to assure ourselves of a share of the action.

"Forming Enercon has given the medium-sized firms involved enough muscle, and a broad enough spread of experience and expertise, to take on even major projects. And it is a less disruptive way of doing business than hiring people just for the duration of a contract," explains WLPU associate Alan Clarkson, who has been designated the manager of the consortium.

The other members of Enercon are BKS, Keeve Steyn, Liebenberg & Stander and CA du Toit & Partners.

Its activities are not limited to the petrochemical industry. In addition, through Enercon all the member firms will have the capacity to take on larger projects than they could normally handle alone.

WLPU cut its teeth in the industry on the Moss gas Project, when in consortium with BKS and Keeve Steyn it took on the civil and structural design of some of the on-shore structure and the on-shore liquid effluent treatment system.

The on-shore utility complex included what is believed to be the largest single contract awarded in the southern hemisphere of mechanical draught cooling towers.

The consortium compiled the working engineering specifications and adjudicated the engineering sections of the design-and-construct tender. Hamon-Sobelco, which supplied and constructed the towers, completed the project within the specified time.

This partnership will be dissolved with the completion of the work at Moss gas, but with Enercon WLPU is looking to the future.

"The petrochemical industries are taking a positive view of the future, and planning accordingly; there is potential for an offshore gas project in Namibia; and both Namibia and Mozambique are carrying out inland exploration," says Mr. Clarkson.

"South Africa has become far more acceptable to its neighbours than it was previously, and it would make sense for them to use a local firm which will charge them in rands and which knows local conditions."

Between them, Enercon's partners have also gained experience at Sasol 1, 2 and 3; on all the major overland fuel pipelines in South Africa, including pumping stations and tank farms; and in infrastructure and service work as well as coastal engineering and oceanographic work around the southern African coastline.

It can access a total of 1,250 engineering and technical staff, who will be seconded to work on Enercon projects as required.

#### \* UK Firm To Invest in Local Chemical Industry

92AF0210A Johannesburg *ENGINEERING NEWS*  
in English 8-14 Nov 91 pp 1-2

[Article by John Soderlund, Special contributor of THE *ENGINEERING NEWS*: "UK Firm To Oil Wheels of Local Chemicals Industry"]

[Text] UK-based Burmah Castrol Oil will invest between R[ands]8-million and R10-million in a new chemical facility in South Africa next year.

This was revealed by Keith Hales, financial manager of Castrol SA, a wholly owned subsidiary of the UK concern which recently gave the go-ahead for the local company to look for new investments.

The investment in a plant for the production of more consumer-oriented chemical products will expand Castrol's base in the chemical market.

Hales says the plant will manufacture chemicals for use either in institutional businesses, such as hotels or prisons, or in the food market.

Castrol-owned Fosroc Foseco currently produces chemicals for use in the mining and metallurgical industries.

Negotiations for the venture are currently underway and a decision is expected by March 1992, reports Hales.

#### \* Plans for Nation's Antarctic Base Under Way

92AF0189F Cape Town *THE ARGUS*  
in English 22 Nov 91 p 19

[Article by John Yeld: "Show House Down South"]

[Text] South Africa's new R[and]18 million Antarctic base, billed as the most modern of its kind, will be assembled in Cape Town next year in a "trial run" before being shipped to the ice.

A provisional site for the new base has been chosen on a rocky outcrop 250km inland, and more than 400 tons of equipment will have to be shipped to the building site, using sleds and caterpillars.

Details of the base, to replace the Sanac 3 base, were unveiled yesterday.

The 155m-long base will be constructed in the form of three 15m wide connected double-storey buildings, using a steel framework and glass fibre insulation.

It has been designed under the control of structural engineer Mr. Hennie Stassen, who has been to the Antarctic six times for maintenance and construction work.

He was also responsible for planning, designing and constructing Sanac 3 which was occupied in 1979. Under pressure from the ice, the base began to distort in 1987 and by 1993 will probably be buried under 20 m of ice.

The new base has been designed, but plans and the actual site will be finalised only after a comprehensive environmental impact assessment has been done during the next two months, according to the Department of Environment Affairs.

The new base will be assembled in Cape Town, probably in October, before being dismantled and taken to the Antarctic in December for construction during the 1992-93 take-over.

Eight caterpillars are being taken to the ice this year in preparation for transporting the equipment to the new site.

About 50 specially-trained construction workers from the Cape Town office of the Department of Public Works would race to complete the building in about 70 days, working 18 hours a day, the department said.

Four options for a new base were considered: A sea base on an adapted oil drilling platform; a sea-front base on hard rock in an existing bay; a new base at Sanac 3 on the permanent ice bank; and a new base on a rock outcrop on the antarctic continent.

"It became clear that from a viewpoint of environmental conservation, health, structure, construction and expected life-span, and—in particular—research, the best option for a new base would be a rock outcrop on the continent," the department said.

Six major rock outcrops in the Ahlmannryggen mountain range of Queen Maud land area were evaluated. The only one which met all the requirements was the Vesleskarvet rock outcrop, some 220km true south of Sanac 3.

"As far as can be established, this head was visited for the first time by South Africans in 1971-72 and thereafter on various occasions by geological field teams," the department's statement said.

The site is about 40km north of Sarie Marais, South Africa's field base used in summer.

"Preliminary investigations have indicated it is unlikely that the Vesleskarvet rock outcrop supports any biological component that gives it special scientific, conservation or educational status," the department said.

To both the east and west of the outcrop, the ice surface is suitable for landing fixed wing aircraft equipped with skis. "This is an important attribute for closer international cooperation," the department added.

Although the base's design had been completed, it would only be sanctioned after a comprehensive environmental assessment, the department said.

A team of experts from the department and various universities sail for the Antarctic on 3 December to do site and environmental tests.

The new base, modelled in a wind tunnel to determine the effects of snow deposits and wind of up to 250km/h, will have to withstand temperatures as low as -60 Deg C.

The average temperature there will be about seven degrees C lower than Sanae 3 because it is 850m above sea level, and it has 16 days less sunshine each year because of its more southerly latitude.

The temperature in summer will be between -10 and -15 Deg C, while it may fluctuate between 7 Deg C and -27 Deg C.

The average winter temperature should be around -35 Deg C, while it could drop as low as -60 Deg C.

The sun will remain above the horizon from 13 November to 29 January while in winter from May 17 to 23 July it will never be visible.

The new base will have an interior surface area of 3,200 sq m, and a helicopter landing platform of 20 sq m.

In winter, personnel will have to venture outside to melt ice for drinking water, but the base will be able to store enough water to last for three weeks.

South Africa signed the Protocol for the protection of the Antarctic Environment in Madrid in October, the department said.

"Although (we) have not yet ratified the Protocol, it has been decided that the provisions thereof will be adhered to as meticulously as possible with the building of the new base," the Department said.

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## Angola

### Foreign Minister on Relations With Former USSR

*MB0101083392 Luanda Radio Nacional Network  
in Portuguese 0700 GMT 1 Jan 92*

[Text] Angola Foreign Affairs Minister Pedro de Castro van Dunem has announced that all cooperation between Angola and the former USSR is to be reviewed. He said that sending an Angolan team to Moscow to discuss a new stage of development of cooperation with Russia and the Commonwealth of Independent States [CIS] is already under consideration.

Speaking to Radio Angola yesterday, Foreign Minister Pedro de Castro van Dunem said that the continued presence of Angolan students in the former USSR would depend on the capacity to pay for their stay.

Foreign Minister van Dunem noted that Angola's representation in the 10 Socialist Soviet Republics automatically represents our country in the group of countries that have (?formed) the CIS. He added that there is nothing definite yet regarding the diplomatic representation of the Russian Federation in Angola.

### Commentary on Countdown to 1992 Elections

*MB0201133192 Luanda Radio Nacional Network  
in Portuguese 1200 GMT 2 Jan 92*

[Station commentary]

[Text] The year is 36 hours old. The year of 1992 carries many hopes and uncertainties for all. We all hope to do things we were not able to do last year. We all wish to overcome the hurdles that slowed us down in 1991. This new year is a year of optimism. In the final analysis, it is a dream come true of a better future being built now.

It is [words indistinct] yesterday's renunciation to today's clear disrespect for the laws they recognized and undertook to observe, as well as others' use and abuse of the right of freedom of expression to say absolutely anything and make frivolous accusations.

The calm we experience today is still fragile and it could vanish quite suddenly. This makes it all the more necessary for us to espouse a serious, honest, and responsible approach so that we can build the future upon a foundation of tolerance. We must recognize differences in frank discussions. We must accept constructive criticism. We must respect the opponent for his dignity and good manners.

(?In) the present we began building yesterday, we are fighting to [words indistinct] the exacerbation of the hatred that long divided the Angolan family, and fanned the fratricidal war that maimed all Angolan people. We, all of us, are trying to forget the effects of that war. Only if we defend this present peace will it be possible to build the future based on democratic coexistence of which we

all dream. For the first time ever, the course of our lives over the next five years will be decided by the people and that is an indication of the responsibility and seriousness we must all show when each one of us casts his or her vote. We must choose those who can guarantee a better material, social, and spiritual life than before. This is more than enough reason to say that the year which began yesterday must be viewed in an optimistic but responsible manner.

The countdown to D-day has commenced. That day will be decisive for all and each one of us. It will be D-day for the defense of the fatherland and its lofty ideals [words indistinct] (?dedication) to the high interests of the nation enshrined in the vote for the one who will take the helm of this big boat called Angola. The D of democracy will depend on the P for pacification and on the D of our decision.

Let us all, therefore, consciously participate in this process.

### MUDAR President Urges National Reconciliation

*MB0101090092 Luanda Radio Nacional Network  
in Portuguese 0700 GMT 1 Jan 92*

["Message" by Manuel Lima, president of the Movement of Angolan Democratic Unity for Reconstruction, MUDAR, on the occasion of the new year; date and place not given—live or recorded]

[Text] The year 1992 must be the year of tolerance and national reconciliation. Let the moral values of the country emerge in an example of movement of unity for real peace that will encourage reconstruction and render democracy feasible. Let us forget the bitterness of exile. Freedom awaits us in this land where the people's vote can change so much. Only in that way can the new year be the new year for all Angolan people.

### Zaire Governor Denies Fuel Shortage in Province

*MB0101091192 Luanda Radio Nacional Network  
in Portuguese 0700 GMT 1 Jan 92*

[Excerpt] Zaire Province Governor Zeferino Estevao Juliana said in Soyo recently that, contrary to what certain circles have been saying, his province does not have fuel shortage problems. Governor Zeferino Juliana explained that the apparent lack of fuel is due to the poor distribution of oil by-products by distributing companies and economic agents. He said that measures would be taken to overcome the negative effects of those problems. [passage omitted]

## Botswana

### Independence of Former USSR States Recognized

MB3112171491 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network  
in English 1610 GMT 31 Dec 91

[Text] The minister for external affairs, Dr. Gaositwe Chiepe, says Botswana recognizes members of the Commonwealth of Independent States in the former USSR as independent states.

Speaking in an interview with BOPA [Botswana Press Agency] today, Dr. Chiepe said the United Nations, of which Botswana is a member, has announced its recognition of independence of these states.

She said the former USSR Embassy in Gaborone is now the Russian Embassy. She said the Russian ambassador is already flying the Russian flag in Botswana.

On those states which were part of the Soviet Union but are not members of the Commonwealth, the minister said Botswana would negotiate with them on individual cases on how best to promote relations with them.

## Malawi

### 'Life President' Banda Dissolves Cabinet 31 Dec

MB0101053492 Blantyre Malawi Broadcasting  
Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 31 Dec 91

[Text] His excellency the life president, Ngwazi [Paramount] Dr. Kamuzu Banda, in the exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Constitution, has dissolved the Cabinet with effect from today. This was announced in Lilongwe by the Office of the President and Cabinet. [passage indistinct]

## Mozambique

### President Chissano Gives End of Year Address

MB0101074892 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network  
in Portuguese 1830 GMT 31 Dec 91

[End of Year Address to the Nation by Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano; place not given—live or recorded]

[Text] Mozambican women and men, compatriots:

The year 1991 will end in a few hours. Unfortunately, it has been another year in which violence among men continued to be one of the main causes of people's misfortunes in many parts of the world. In the specific case of our country, it has not yet been possible to end the genocidal war that, for more than a decade now, has obstructed the lives of the Mozambican people. This is despite our will, hopes, and efforts.

In 1991, the destabilizing actions carried out by the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] continued

to afflict our people through attacks on villages, trains, vehicles, and other socioeconomic targets. Some of these targets were situated along the Beira and Limpopo corridors, which are protected by the first accord signed between the Mozambican Government and Renamo in December 1990. In view of this, many Mozambicans have died or been maimed. Thousands of Mozambicans were still unable to live in peace at home, and were forced to continuously move from one place to another, and even to seek refuge in neighboring countries.

The assistance that Mozambican and foreign governmental and nongovernmental agencies have sought to render to those victims of human wickedness was, therefore, difficult—and in some cases impossible—to effect. District and provincial capitals, and other cities are overpopulated because thousands of people come searching for shelter daily. This has led to a major increase in the levels of unemployment, poverty, lawlessness, crime, and illegal deals, coupled with the lowering of moral, ethical, and cultural standards.

In line with what we had done in the past, the international community could see the efforts that our government made in 1991 in order to end the war in the country. Actually, that effort was encouraged by the participation and support not only of all the people, but also of that same international community.

During our working visits to Inhambane, Nampula, Cabo Delgado, and Manica Provinces in 1991, like in our visits to other provinces in previous years, the residents wanted to know why the war was continuing. They encouraged us to continue our efforts in search of peace. The various religious denominations in our country also added their voices to the cries of all the people and prayed for peace. In 1991, we had the opportunity to participate in some of those religious services. In Malta, we attended an interdenominational meeting of Christian, Muslim, and Asian religions, as well as other world officials who spoke of the need for peace among men of our planet.

In 1991, encouraged by the support given by our people and the international community, we used all the means at our disposal to convince Renamo to be more serious at the Rome talks so that peace could be achieved as soon as possible. At the talks, our government's delegation displayed all the flexibility it could, leading to the signing of two protocols, namely on fundamental principles and the criteria and modalities regarding the formation and recognition of political parties. We have begun discussing the second point of the agenda relating to the electoral law and agreement has been reached on important issues.

We would like to have made even more progress. Likewise, we would like to be talking to you now about an already-signed cease-fire accord. That has not been possible because of Renamo's delaying and diversionary tactics, which are solely aimed at protracting the process. Nevertheless, we believe that the documents already

We must rebuild, rehabilitate, and construct if we want to improve our standards of living. These tasks must not await election time. They must be a point of consensus. They are as necessary to all citizens as oxygen in the air.

Compatriots: On the occasion of the end of this year, we would like to salute the Mozambique Armed Forces, FAM, for the selflessness, courage, and heroism they have displayed in defending the fatherland and consolidating national sovereignty. We would like to salute all the other defense and security forces for their patriotism and commitment to guaranteeing our people's and our country's security, calm, and harmony, notwithstanding the enemy's operations to create confusion and instability among the Mozambican people.

We would like to convey our tenderness and love to all those who suffer the atrocities carried out by the enemy. We hereby express our solidarity with them and affirm our hope that those ills will come to a definitive end soon.

We salute the artisans, the peasants, the workers, the intellectuals, the office workers, the technicians, the employees, the entrepreneurs, the managers, and all those who give of their knowledge and effort for the reconstruction and development of our country. We hereby encourage them to continue this noble task of building the Mozambican fatherland.

We salute the women, the youth, and the children. They have shown patriotism, a willingness to make sacrifices, and commitment to national reconstruction tasks. We would also like to salute the guest workers and foreign technicians who are helping us build and develop our country, despite the many difficulties they must face. Mozambican women and men, compatriots: To conclude, I would like to wish every family, every Mozambican, and all foreigners living and working with us a happy festive season, and a prosperous, peaceful, and healthy new year that will make old dreams come true.

The struggle continues for the sake of peace.

#### **Renamo Leader Issues New Year Message**

MB0101174792 (Clandestine) Voz da Renamo  
in Portuguese 0500 GMT 1 Jan 92

[Report on New Year Message by Afonso Dhlakama, president of the Mozambique National Resistance, broadcast at 2200 GMT from Gorongosa on 31 December—passages within quotation marks are recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] Mozambican women and men, dear countrymen:

On the occasion of the New Year, the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] salutes all the Mozambican people, and wishes them good health, a joyous festive season, and a happy new year.

[Dhlakama] The tasks that we have carried out were characterized by various [words indistinct] resulting

from the current political situation. We can, however, categorically state that significant progress has been made despite minor difficulties.

"Renamo [words indistinct] backed by its departments during 1991, one can say that an excellent and arduous political and administrative campaign was carried out, thereby permitting a considerable improvement in the lives of those living in our liberated areas. The departments which administer our areas within the framework of principles guiding Renamo, namely freedom, human rights, and democracy, have assisted our people in freely carrying out their daily activities. Our people have achieved good results so much so that there is no (?famine) in our areas."

"In addition to being a political organization, the Renamo party runs a standard form of government which has been recognized internationally. Renamo's situation has improved considerably in view of the work that has been carried out abroad. The heads of our departments made countless visits abroad, during which they held meetings with entrepreneurs and organizations. Our department chiefs have also rendered (?varied) assistance to Renamo representatives, and to Mozambicans living abroad."

"Moreover, a presidential diplomatic offensive was launched during which talks were held. The Renamo leader toured several European countries. The visit was successful, in that it served to improve the image of our organization, and to show that Renamo wants peace in Mozambique."

"Afterward, (?President Chissano) decided to talk about peace in the same manner. That was ridiculous because he has always tried to convince the international community that peace was a remote possibility and [words indistinct]."

[Announcer] With that visit, Renamo gained international prestige, and special consideration on the part of the international community. Our visit almost threw President Chissano out of gear. Chissano never thought that our visit could take place after having mounted a large-scale destructive propaganda campaign against Renamo.

The visit permitted us to break the barriers that the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] had erected abroad in order to prevent Renamo from being recognized.

[Dhlakama] "Guns have not yet been silenced because a general cease-fire accord has not been signed. Moreover, Frelimo is still committed to its relentless propaganda campaign against Renamo, thereby denying responsibility for the massacre of Mozambican civilians. There is abundant proof that we are not responsible for those killings. The people know it too well, and the truth will eventually surface."



"In line with the ethics of guerrilla warfare, Renamo would not have survived for more than 24 hours if it had resorted to killing civilians. Renamo depends on the people."

"President Chissano has already been invited to set up a commission of inquiry formed by the two warring factions in order to determine who was responsible for the massacres. He has rejected the invitation without giving any explanation. Chissano decided to remain indifferent to our appeals, knowing the outcome of the investigations."

"Several political activities were carried out in 1991, namely the congress, conferences and meetings, the latter serving to mobilize and enlighten (our people)."

[Announcer] Turning to the congress held in 1991, the Renamo president said that a wide range of issues were democratically debated in order to find solutions which defend the best interests of the Mozambican people. Important resolutions were adopted at the congress, namely the possibility of (speeding up) the peace talks; the return of refugees and displaced persons once a general cease-fire accord is signed; the electoral process, including holding simultaneous legislative and presidential elections.

The congress blamed Frelimo for the human and material losses that the country has suffered because such a situation could have been averted had Chissano agreed to enter into negotiations at an earlier stage.

The delegates to the congress alerted the Frelimo government to the possible consequences of the transfer and sale of land, hotels, restaurants, factories, and other assets to its foreign cronies. The delegates urged the Frelimo government to end such a policy to avoid embarrassing the future elected government because those assets still belong to their legitimate owners.

The delegates decided to improve the dissemination of information. They (noted that some of Mozambique's) neighboring countries are continuing to send troops into our country to massacre the Mozambican people. What is more, those countries have taken such action while appealing for peace and an end to hostilities in Mozambique.

The congress reorganized Renamo's office in Lisbon. Ten members representing the various provinces were elected to the National Council, and Renamo's executive body was reshuffled. The Renamo president was reelected in a secret ballot.

A number of successful conferences were held, enabling members of our organization to improve their knowledge of the political situation in the country.

[Dhlakama] "The country's political situation, particularly the (peace) negotiations and the continual delaying tactics followed by Chissano [words indistinct]."

"Despite the shortage of school equipment, a number of activities were carried out in the field of education. Teachers attended courses, and several schools were built in order to improve the school network."

"Efforts were made in the health sector in order to improve the situation caused by the shortage of medicines. A number of hospitals were built, and courses were organized to overcome (some of the) shortcomings."

"Agricultural production by the family sector, which is the basis of social development in our areas, has [words indistinct]. New agrarian techniques were introduced, resulting in the steady increase of agricultural production. Famine in our liberated areas is a remote possibility. The fact is that people in other areas are not starving. What they lack is clothing and medicines."

"Despite [words indistinct] it has not been possible for all international humanitarian relief agencies to assist our people, except the case of the Red Cross. Assistance given by the Red Cross, though, has been negligible because of obstacles raised by President Chissano."

"Yet, in Frelimo areas relief assistance is being provided, to the extent that members of the Marxist government have diverted relief aid which is being sold on the black market to the detriment of the Mozambican people."

"Coming as it does from a man who claims to be leader of all the people, Chissano's attitude can only puzzle us. Chissano's attitude only serves to show that Marxists will always be Marxists, and that they give more importance to war materiel than to the needs of the people. The latter are regarded as slaves and mere tools. Chissano's attitude is inhuman and incompatible with the principles of multiparty democracy, and respect for human rights to which Frelimo claims to be committed."

"Still not fully satisfied with that attitude, the Frelimo leader has been working day and night in order to influence the international community not to support Renamo. We would like to remind Chissano that it is all a matter of time."

[Announcer] Turning to the negotiations, the Renamo president said that considerable progress has been made since 1990. Difficulties have been overcome, leading to the signing of the protocol confining Zimbabwean troops to the Beira and Limpopo corridors. However, that protocol has been violated because Zimbabwean troops, posing as Mozambicans and wearing uniforms of the Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique, have been spotted in Frelimo positions. Moreover, Zimbabwean troops have taken part in operations against Renamo, and it is likely that they will take part in the election campaign to secure votes for President Chissano.

Important accords were signed during the talks, namely the Protocol No. 1 in which the government agreed not to introduce measures violating the protocols to be signed in Rome. Under the terms of that protocol, the

Frelimo government agreed not to interfere with visits to be made by Renamo officials or with meetings Renamo officials wish to have with the mediators and members of the Joint Verification Commission within the framework of the peace talks.

Renamo agreed not to use the force of arms once a cease-fire accord comes into effect, but instead to conduct its political campaign within the framework of the existing state institutions, while adhering to the conditions and guarantees stated in the general peace accord.

Protocol No. 2 deals with the formation of political parties in Mozambique.

At the end of the ninth round of talks, a joint communique was issued. It states that legislative and presidential elections will be held simultaneously one year after the signing of the general peace accord. The United Nations and the Organization of African Unity will monitor the election process.

In assessing the activities carried out in 1991, Renamo realized that there is still a lot to be done. We, therefore, urge all our members to redouble their efforts in order to meet the challenges in 1992. We believe that we will succeed.

Finally, Renamo wishes a joyous festive season, successes, and good health.

Long live Renamo! Long live the Mozambican people! Long live the struggle against Marxism! Victory is certain!

#### 'Installment' of Renamo Statutes Listed

MB0101151092 (Clandestine) *Voz da Renamo*  
in Portuguese 1500 GMT 31 Dec 91

["First installment" of "Statutes of the Mozambique National Resistance"]

[Text] A. Denomination. Headquarters. Definition. Objectives.

1. The name of the movement is Mozambique National Resistance, or Renamo.

2. The headquarters of the movement is in Gorongosa, Sofala Province.

3. Renamo is a political movement formed by Mozambicans regardless of sex, race, ethnic group, religious belief, profession, social background, and place of residence, and which struggles for the liberation of the country.

4. The objectives of Renamo are:

A. The liquidation of the Marxist political system and all vestiges of communism, colonialism, and imperialism;

B. The effective establishment of freedoms and rights of the Mozambican people in general and the citizens in particular;

C. The defense and fulfillment of the demands made by the Mozambican people who are exploited and oppressed by the Mozambique Liberation Front's Marxist-Leninist regime;

D. The establishment of a political regime which guarantees and promotes the independence of the fatherland, the freedom of the people, the dignity of citizens, and national progress in line with Renamo's program.

5. In order to attain its goals, Renamo:

A. Proclaims the need for unity among all Mozambican nationalists and patriots in a common armed struggle;

B. Organizes, unites, and mobilizes all Mozambicans in the second struggle for national liberation while adhering to national traditions and conscientiousness;

C. Informs and enlightens the Mozambican people about the fundamental principles of democracy and the rights of peoples and individuals, while strengthening the national sentiments of justice and freedom so that the Mozambican people may sovereignly be the masters of their destiny;

D. While it is waging the second struggle for national liberation Renamo rejects the formation of groups likely to promote division and sectarianism, and hinder the urgent liquidation of Frelimo's oppressive and repressive system;

E. Will not allow the military forces to be used in the imposition of leaderships or political options that are contrary to the will and the free vote of the people;

F. Will guarantee the activities of political parties after liberation.

6. Renamo reserves the right to form alliances with other democratic organizations or other peoples who share the same sentiments of freedom in order to speed up the total elimination of communism, colonialism, and imperialism in Africa, and to join international organizations.

## Namibia

#### Vigilance Against Bandit Infiltration Urged

MB3112195391 Windhoek Namibian Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1900 GMT 31 Dec 91

[Text] Defense Minister Peter Mueshihange has ordered the Namibian Defense Force [NDF] to be vigilant and not tolerate bandits infiltrating the country.

Returning to Windhoek from a week-long trip to the north, Mueshihange told NBC [Namibian Broadcasting Corporation] News that criminals had infiltrated the country from Angola with weapons, which could endanger the country's security.

Mueshihange also visited military bases at Oshandi, Oshakati, Ondangwa, Otavi, and Otjiwarongo, where he called on NDF members to do their part in ensuring that criminals did not disturb the tranquility of the festive season.

He said the defense [words indistinct] affairs ministries were cooperating well in protecting the country.

### Swaziland

#### Prime Minister Views 1992 Political Direction

*MB3112164391 Mbabane Radio Swaziland Network in English 1600 GMT 31 Dec 91*

[Text] The prime minister, Mr. Obed Dlamini, says the process of mapping out the kingdom's future political direction will be continued in 1992.

In his New Year speech delivered at Cabinet this morning, Mr. Dlamini said the country cannot possibly remain politically static as the African continent undergoes a rapid evolution, lest its record of peace and economic progress is undermined.

He said it is absolutely essential that the kingdom's political institutions keep abreast with the changing political aspirations of the Swazi people. The prime minister appealed to all citizens of this country to exercise their patience and understanding and to fully participate in this important national exercise.

He ruled out violence, saying there is absolutely no justification for any person or group of individuals to use violence or any threat of violence in order to advance their political views in this country. He said any person resorting to violence is definitely a dangerous enemy of the nation and should be immediately exposed to the country's law enforcement agencies.

He said Swazi nationals should put their heads together in an orderly and peaceful debate to search for an appropriate political dispensation which will command the support and approval of the majority of the people of Swaziland.

On the problem of unemployment, Mr. Dlamini said a multidimensional approach should be adopted, in an effort to create more jobs in the country.

He expressed the hope that the political changes in southern Africa will yield good fruits, especially after the just-ended Convention for Democracy in South Africa, Codesa, held in Johannesburg.

He paid tribute to all Swazi nationals, cabinet ministers, and international agencies for the support they gave him during the course of the year.

#### King Urges Exiles To Return, Join Dialogue

*MB3112171591 Mbabane Radio Swaziland Network in English 1600 GMT 31 Dec 91*

[Text] His Majesty King Mswati III is calling home all exiles to come and partake in the national dialogue aimed at mapping out the future political direction of the kingdom.

This transpired in Prime Minister Mr. Obed Dlamini's New Year speech delivered at cabinet this morning.

Addressing journalists on the royal call, Mr. Dlamini observed that in his 23d birthday at Siteki in April this year, the king actually indicated that all citizens of this country, including those who are in exile, were free to come back and partake in putting into good shape the future of this country.

#### Union—Government 'Double Standards' on Grievances

*MB3112120591 Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER in English 31 Dec 91 p 1*

[Report by Albert Masango: "Govt Double Standards Cause For Strikes, Says Sithole"]

[Text] The Secretary General of the Swaziland Federation of Trade Unions (SFTU), Mr. Jan Sithole has condemned the Government for "applying double standards when dealing with workers' grievances" which he said, in resulted uncalled for industrial disputes.

Delivering his end-of-year message yesterday, Mr Sithole said the government had failed to upgrade minimum wage level which, he said, were still as low as E[emalangen]2.72 a day while some industries paid their workers E72 a month.

Mr Sithole said some unscrupulous employers paid exactly the wages level set by the government, pointing out that this was a king of legalized gross exploitation and servitude which violated both the trade unions and workers' rights.

He said the Wages Council Act set normal working hours to some industries as high as 56 hours and 72 hours a week.

He pointed out that there was no recognition of holidays set by the government, and workers were not paid according to the set levels of the government.

Mr Sithole added that in spite of the outcry of gross exploitation by the legal instrument set by the government as guideline to industries, Government turned a blind eye to the plight of workers.

Mr Sithole noted that the Industrial Relations' Act of 1980, which compelled an employer who employed 25 and more employees to have a Workers' Council, some employers did not comply with this legal instrument. "Labour inspection has not been carried out, and as a result, there had been no remedy to the situation," he said.

Mr Sithole further said that it had been the same government which set a legal instrument compelling employers to recognise its workers union after meeting the required 40 percent membership. "But government has failed to enforce the law when a company fails to meet the obligation.



"Another important instrument of law is the Factory Machinery's Act which set out the minimum safety standards at the workplaces. Very few employers observe these standards. You still find workers not receiving safety equipment, and some even cut sugar cane using their own bush knives and are disciplined if they leave their bush knives at home," Mr Sithole said.

He pointed out that lack of safety clothing in the cane, cotton and tobacco fields was a major concern which needed to be ratified.

### **Zimbabwe**

#### **No Political Appointee for University Post**

*MB0101080892 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
2210 GMT 31 Dec 91*

[Text] Harare, Dec 31, SAPA—Retiring University of Zimbabwe Vice-Chancellor Prof Walter Kamba would not be replaced by a political appointee, President Robert Mugabe said on Tuesday [31 December]. ZIANA News Agency reported that Mr Mugabe told cabinet ministers, members of the diplomatic corps and high-ranking government officials at a New Year eve reception at State House in Harare that it was not his government's policy to interfere in the university's routine administration, but wanted to ensure that discipline was maintained.

"There will be no political appointee to succeed the former vice-chancellor of the University of Zimbabwe [UZ] and there I can assure you. But let there be discipline, let there be sobering minds... let there be no lax of discipline among our children... indiscipline is offensive, illegal, its just not legal..." he said. The president said female students at the UZ were afraid to use the library at night because they were harassed and even raped by indisciplined students.

In an apparent reference to student demonstrations during the Commonwealth heads of government meeting in Harare and similar others in the past, Mr

Mugabe said he hoped these would not be emulated by scholars at the National University of Science and Technology in Bulawayo and the Methodist Church Africa University to be constructed in Mutare.

#### **White Land Reallocated to Black Farmers**

*MB0101174692 Johannesburg Radio RSA in English  
1500 GMT 1 Jan 92*

[Text] President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe says his government intends to reallocate land held by whites to black farmers this year.

In his New Year's address, President Mugabe accused white farmers of concentrating on nonfood crops while the country had to import grain. He said legislation making provision for the radical resettlement of black peasant farmers would be tabled in parliament this year.

Zimbabwe, which usually exports maize, imported the first 1,200 tonnes of maize this week out of an order of 100,000 tonnes from South Africa.

#### **Corn Consignment Arrives From South Africa**

*MB3112131791 Johannesburg South African  
Broadcasting Corporation Network in English  
1100 GMT 31 Dec 91*

[Text] More than 1,000 tonnes of South African corn has arrived in Zimbabwe, allaying fears that the country might run out of corn by early next year. This is a sequel to weeks of negotiations involving 100,000 tonnes of maize worth millions of rands which Zimbabwe ordered from South Africa.

However, the Zimbabwean Government would not release the money for that country's grain marketing board to complete the transaction. Finally, the money was made available because the South African Maize Board insisted on payment before delivery. Thirty truck loads arrived by rail in Bulawayo this morning, signalling the start of a huge operation [word indistinct] import corn into that country before reserves run out.

**Mali****Foreign Ministry Denies NPFL Training Camp***AB3112163091 Bamako Radiodiffusion-Television  
du Mali Radio in French 1500 GMT 31 Dec 91*

[Communique by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Malians Abroad in Bamako on 31 December—recorded]

[Text] The Information Bureau of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Malians Abroad categorically denies news broadcast by certain foreign press organs concerning the existence in Mali of a training camp for the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) of Charles Taylor.

Since the beginning of the Liberian crisis, Mali has constantly worked toward the search for peace in that country. The Malian Government remains faithful to this policy and will not take any initiative that is liable to hamper the return of peace and concord in Liberia. Mali urges the parties in conflict in Liberia to abide by the Yamoussoukro accords in order to lessen the sufferance of the Liberian people and to bring back peace.

**Liberia****Sawyer Calls on Rebel Leader To End 'Suffering'***AB0101203092 Paris AFP in English  
1958 GMT 1 Jan 92*

[Text] Monrovia, Jan 1 (AFP)—Liberia's interim president Amos Sawyer on Wednesday called on rebel leader Charles Taylor to open up the roads, and encamp and disarm his forces to allow free and fair elections. In his New Year's Day message, Sawyer said "We are tired of war, and hoped that Liberia will be re-united in the new year."

In past months, the state of "no war no peace remained the hallmark, he said.

Sawyer called on Taylor, leader of the National Patriotic Front (NPFL) which holds most of the country outside Monrovia, to end the "suffering" he had inflicted on the Liberian people and stop holding them "hostage."

Thousands of Monrovia residents on Tuesday voiced their anger over the slow pace of the peace process in a parade calling for the immediate enforcement of the peace accord. The marchers carried banners some of which read "The war is over so open the roads. Rule by popular vote."

Ishaya Bakut, field commander of a West African peace-keeping force installed in Liberia, is due to meet Taylor on Thursday. The two are expected to announce the date of the re-opening of the roads, controlled by the NPFL. Sawyer said if that meeting was a failure, the interim government would apply what he called the "second step" of a trade

embargo imposed on the NPFL two weeks ago, which has applied notably to fuel and cigarettes.

**Sierra Leone****President Momoh Receives PRC Youth Delegation***AB0101184092 Freetown SLBS Radio in English  
2000 GMT 30 Dec 91*

[Text] President Joseph Saidu Momoh has stressed the need for the active development of South-South cooperation against the background of the political and economic developments which have occurred in the world during the past few years. Receiving a three-man delegation from the Youth League of the Communist Party of China at State House this morning, President Momoh pledged the preparedness of the All People's Congress Party (APC) at every level to work closely with the People's Republic of China to enhance and further strengthen the friendship between our two peoples and countries.

He urged the youth delegation to do everything possible to lay a lasting foundation for peace and stability in the world. President Momoh hoped that the delegation will use their visit to learn more about the politics of Sierra Leone, pointing out that at this point in time, the APC needs dependable friends and hoped it can count on the goodwill of the Government and people of China.

Speaking on the bilateral relationship between the two countries, President Momoh noted with pride and satisfaction that China is the largest donor country to Sierra Leone and has contributed immensely to our infrastructural, economic, and manpower development though it has its own difficulties. He also observed that the All People's Congress and the Chinese Communist Parties have maintained a long tradition of friendship which is getting stronger.

Earlier, the leader of the delegation, Mr. Yang Guangchang, spoke of the warm reception which they have received from what he described as the hard-working and diligent people of this country and noted that youths of this country are playing an important role in the economic reconstruction of the state.

Mr. Yang said that Chinese Communist Youth League, which is a reserve force of the Communist Party of China, will continue to further develop bilateral relationship between the two countries based on friendship, respect, and peaceful coexistence.

In a word of thanks, the secretary general of the APC Party Youth League, Mr. Minkailow, assured President Momoh and the delegation that they cannot afford to lose the friendship of the People's Republic of China at any cost.

Senior official of the APC Party Secretariat, led by Mr. Edward Turay, and the Chinese ambassador, Mr. Gao Jiangzong, accompanied the youth delegation to State House.

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